

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Still no food reserve

The menacing drought in Europe and prospect of severe losses in farm output there are a sharp reminder that the nations of the world ought not to slacken their efforts to solve the global problem of ample food supply.

As of now the European situation is not expected to have a serious impact on world prices or to deprive other countries of supply. Experts in fact forecast a relatively good food picture worldwide in the short term: The Russians are expecting a turnaround from the disastrous harvest last year. Some developing countries, notably Bangladesh, had an excellent rice crop this year. India, too, had a bumper crop and could start restoring its depleted stocks. And the United States is forecasting bountiful harvests of corn and wheat. The overall demand for food is thus not anticipated to be exceptional.

But short-term sufficiency must not lull the world into complacency about the long-term threat. By the year 2000 — and that is less than 25 years off — the world's present population of just under 4 billion will have increased to almost 7 billion, and in another 50 years, before 2050, it could reach 13 billion. Yet there is no evidence that agricultural production, despite past gains, will be able to keep up with the rising demand.

Some progress can be recorded since more than 100 nations met in Rome in 1974 to begin dealing with this all-important problem. But without the pressures of a crisis hanging over them they are tackling the Rome goals with less than the needed zeal and single-mindedness.

Plans for the International Agricultural Development Fund to help farm development in the poorest countries are slowly moving forward but the fund has yet to be established and operating. The recent meeting of the World Food Council, acting as a kind of international overseer over the array of agencies dealing with food, broke up and passed everything to the UN's Economic and Social Council. And,

although almost two years have passed since the Rome conference, no world grain reserve has yet been set up.

World grain stocks, meanwhile, are now at their lowest in six years. At the end of the 1960s they totaled some 192 million metric tons. This was down to about 116 million tons in 1972 and about 108 million tons this year. At the same time food consumption has increased 10 percent since the beginning of the decade and will continue to grow.

Hence if a better reserve is not established, and a serious crop failure takes place in a major grain-producing area, grain prices would skyrocket and millions would find themselves unable to pay for grain imports.

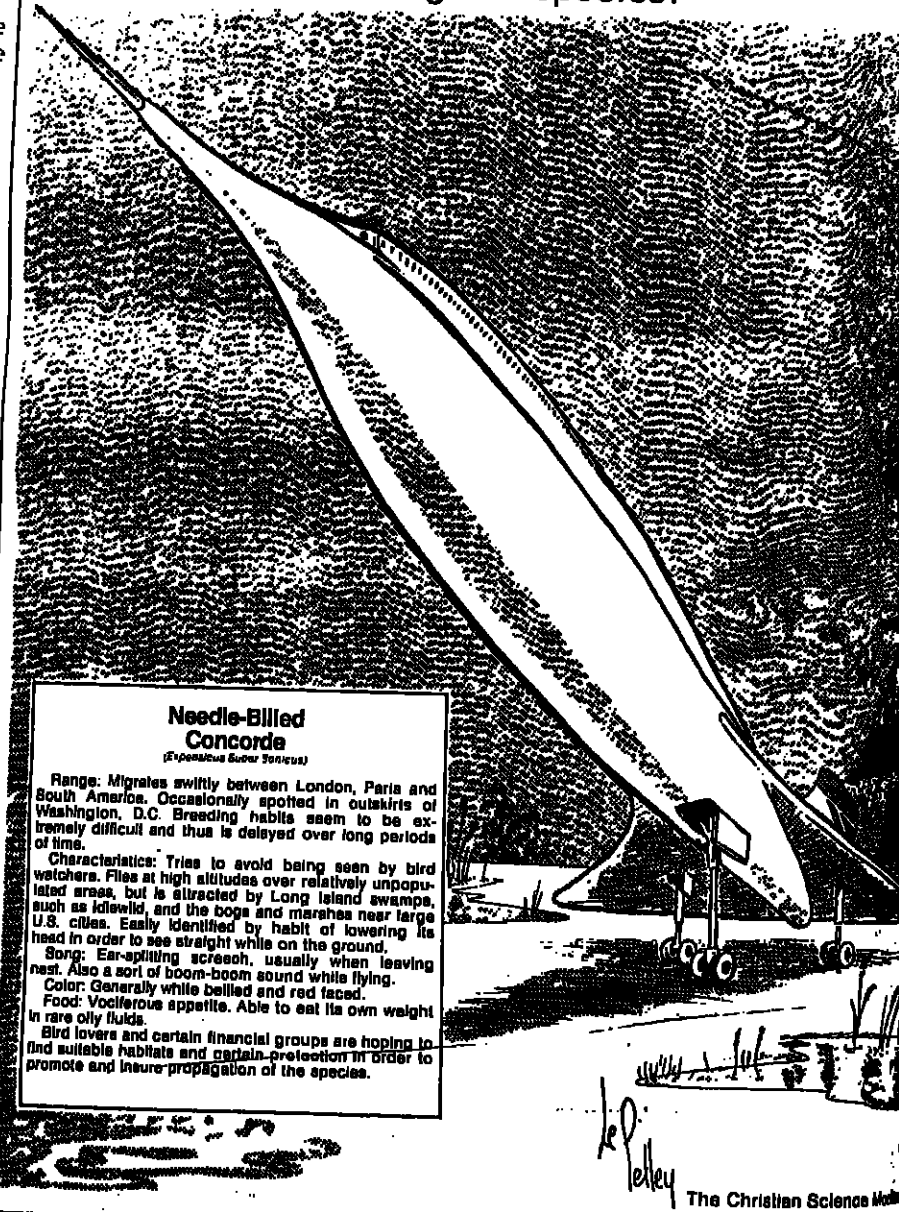
In fairness it ought to be noted that there is a gradual buildup of stocks in the industrialized countries, especially the United States. But efforts to create a global reserve are meeting with resistance, both from the poor countries and such producers as Australia. These nations want the reserve not as a cushion against a future famine but to stabilize prices on world markets. The U.S., on the other hand, mindful of the long history of unsuccessful price-support agreements, believes the grain trade should be governed by free market forces.

Also, the whole grain reserve issue now is intertwined with the trade negotiations in Geneva, and it is virtually certain nothing will be done there until after the American and West German elections.

Time does not stop for the developing countries, however, which are becoming more and more dependent on foreign sources of food. Most people agree that the answer lies in boosting the self-sufficiency of these countries and, more fundamentally, in population control. But, as the months and years tick by, we see more lip-service than practical attention paid to this long-term requirement.

What, one wonders, will it take to shake a relaxed world into action?

Endangered species?



Needle-Billed Concorde

Range: Migrates swiftly between London, Paris and South America. Occasionally spotted in outskirts of Washington, D.C. Breeding habits seem to be extremely difficult and thus is delayed over long periods of time. Characteristics: Tries to avoid being seen by bird watchers. Flies at high altitudes over relatively unpopulated areas, but is attracted by Long Island swamps, such as Idemild, and the bays and marshes near large U.S. cities. Easily identified by habit of lowering its head in order to see straight white on the ground. Song: Exciting screech, usually when leaving nest. Also a sort of boom-boom sound while flying. Color: Generally white bellied and red faced. Food: Viciously voracious. Able to eat its own weight in rare oily fluids. Bird lovers and certain financial groups are hoping to find suitable habitats and capture-reproduction in order to promote and insure propagation of the species.

The Christian Science Monitor

Well done, Your Majesty

viet Union is, of course, Vietnam's major ally, so the two Philippine moves doubtless follow naturally.

From the ASEAN powers' viewpoint, meanwhile, the possibility of more warmth from Hanoi reduces concern over past sharp verbal attacks and possible future Vietnamese intervention in their internal affairs. Moreover, it might just reduce Hanoi's heavy dependence on the Soviet Union and China if it has other friends to turn to. But, as each Asian capital should be well aware, the long-range Communist motives in Asia still will require the utmost vigilance. Otherwise the chief benefactor of this unusual smiling face in Hanoi will be only Hanoi itself.

From first to last, it was a flawless performance — and one that Americans were eager to watch. Her Most Excellent Majesty, Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith (to give her her full title) carried out the royal visit to the United States with quiet dignity and competence.

In Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and Boston in rapid succession, she and Prince Philip charmed both the official dignitaries who greeted them — and the friendly throngs of streets and along shorelines who wailed a glimpse of this sovereign from overseas.

What made it all so fitting was that the British monarch was back in a nation whose rulers once ruled, at the very time when that nation is especially aware of its heritage. The official ties that were broken long ago have been replaced by bonds of friendship and the shared trials of world wars fought together. Thus an important sense, the Queen's visit has bolstered the great loss of honor that has been placed on both sides. Not that problems no longer arise between her nation and the United States, but few regard these as insurmountable.

On the final day, in Boston, the good relationship was visibly on display. Old friends, the venerable wooden frigate that made her jolly by making matchwood of British naval war in 1812, came out to greet the royal party. The Queen's honor and firing her ancient cannon in a 21-gun salute. And Her Majesty bestowed a service in Old North Church, where once the lanterns hung for Paul Revere. As she pointed out, Samuel Adams and the other patriots of 200 years ago would have been surprised.

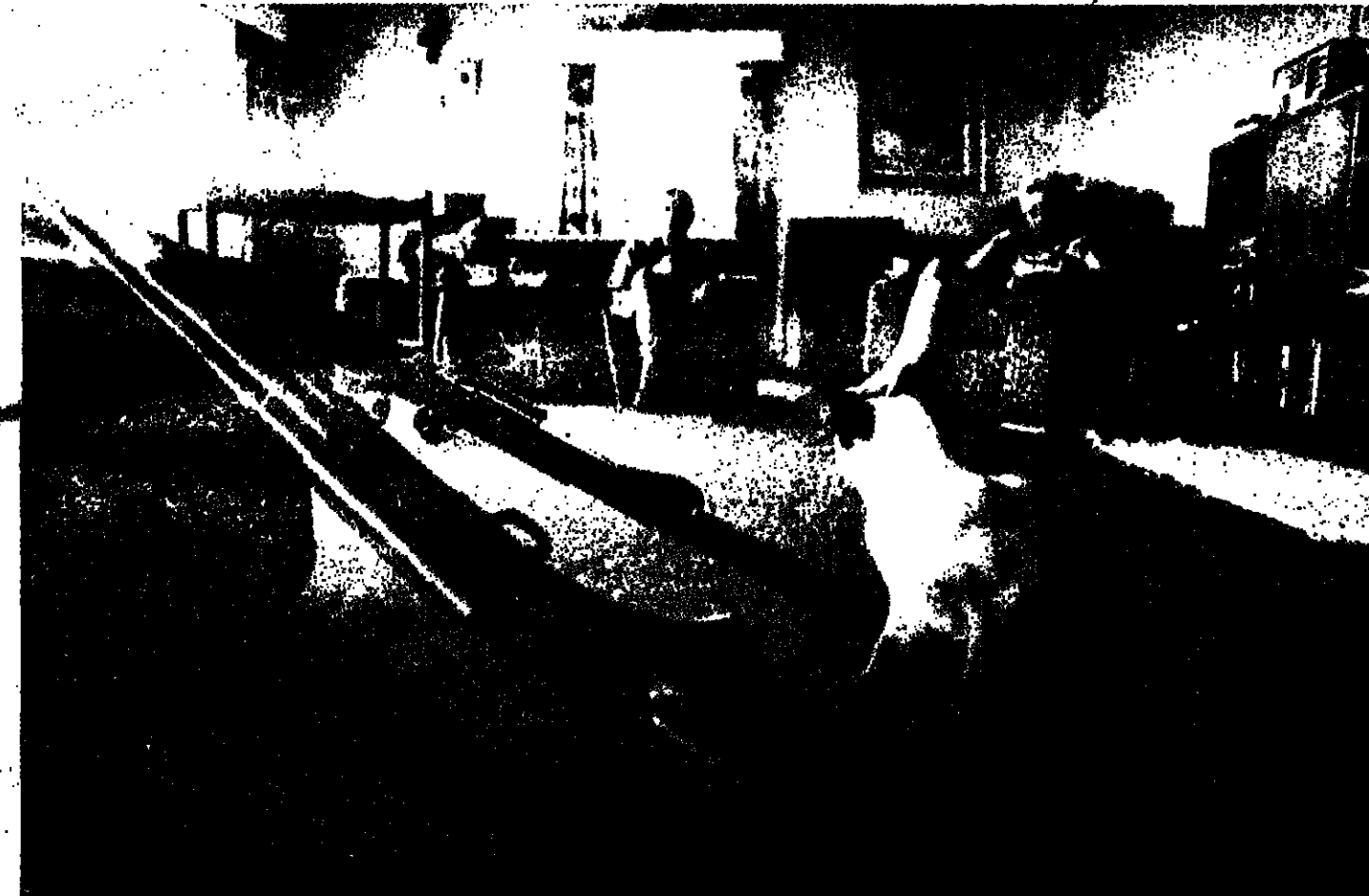
All in all, it was a most gracious follow-up to the bicentennial anniversary. Well done, Queen Elizabeth II.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 26, 1976

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Rhodesian farmers, Mozambique border

How to allay white Rhodesian fears is the subject of London-Washington talks

Britain-U.S. design

A safety-net for white Rhodesians

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Consultations between the British and U.S. Governments to work out a safety-net arrangement for white Rhodesians under pressure to turn their country over to black-majority rule are clearly aimed at meeting the fears of the whites.

Those fears have till now made the white Rhodesian minority dig their toes in deeper in response to every pressure — be it economic sanctions from without or mounting black guerrilla warfare within — to open the door to speedy black-majority rule.

Both the United States and Britain are com-

mitted to majority rule in Rhodesia. There blacks outnumber whites more than twenty to one, but whites have managed nevertheless to hold on to a virtual monopoly of political and economic power. In effect, both the U.S. and British Governments have been telling white Rhodesians to dump hard-line white minority Prime Minister Ian Smith if he continues to resist majority rule and replace him with somebody who recognized "the realities of the hour" — in British Prime Minister James Callaghan's phrase.

But despite the pressures on Rhodesian whites, and despite their increased isolation following the black take-overs in neighboring Mozambique and Angola, the reaction of most

of them has been to close ranks behind Mr. Smith. This is largely because their perception (even more so after events in Mozambique and Angola) is that opening the door to early black majority rule would mean losing everything they have so far managed to preserve by sticking to Mr. Smith.

The U.S.-British plan now reportedly being developed is intended as a kind of insurance policy for those whites, offering them compensation if, having taken the risk (as they see it) of turning Rhodesia over to black rule, things do not go well and they are threatened with loss of property, jobs, pension rights, etc.

Just how many of these contingencies any

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The decline of the Palestinians

By Joseph T. Harscht

The actual fighting in Lebanon is likely to go on, at least sporadically, for some time — perhaps weeks or even months. But a military decision has been reached there which changes the general situation in the Middle East importantly. The Palestinians have been defeated on the battlefield and their ability to dictate the policies of the Arab states is at an end.

The tide of battle began to turn when the Syrian army moved into Lebanon, in early April. Until then the radical Muslims of Lebanon, aided by the Palestinians, had been exercising the advantage in the Lebanese civil war. The Maronite Christians were being squeezed into narrower enclaves.

But the intervention of the Syrians changed the military balance of power. The radical-Palestinian combination was itself first confined, then squeezed. Their territorial holdings are melting away now, and they are getting no effective support from anywhere except Libya.

The political isolation of the Palestinians has proceeded in step with the military defeat. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has been in constant discussion with the Syrians, Jordanians, and Egyptians. He is edging toward effecting a reconciliation between the Syrians and Egyptians. There now is something approaching a consensus among the moderate and conservative Arab states. The immediate effect of that consensus is the political isolation and the effective military defeat of the Palestinians and their allies.

Libya the outsider

Libya is the outsider. Its ability to send arms is being reduced by tightening blockades of the Palestinian and radical Muslim enclaves. The Maronite Christians enjoy apparently unlimited supplies of arms coming from many sources, including Israel.

The Palestinian cause reached its all-time high in October, 1974. An Arab summit at Rabat, Morocco, declared the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) of Yasser Arafat to be "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." Immediately after that decision Mr. Arafat was invited to the United Nations and spoke from the General Assembly rostrum. He was treated as though he were the

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Behind Hanoi's smiling face

In a major policy shift, Vietnam now is moving to improve its relations with its Asian neighbors. And while the full implications are not yet clear, this is at least a step toward ending Hanoi's past isolation. Not only has the Communist government of roundfired Vietnam established ties with the non-Communist Philippine Government of President Marcos, but it also is making overtures to normalize its relations with nearby Thailand. If Bangkok-Hanoi ties result, that will mean Vietnam has contacts with all five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — a group that includes Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore as well as Thailand and the Philippines.

But the new Hanoi swing bears watching.

Why this sudden change of heart? What does it signify? One facet almost certainly is Vietnam's desire to move beyond its current lone-wolf role in Southeast Asia, while at the same time encouraging ASEAN nations to loosen their ties with the United States. Already American military bases in Thailand have been closed, and U.S. control of its Philippine bases is being whittled down under pressure from President Marcos to regain sovereignty.

As far as the Philippines is concerned, the new ties with Hanoi come close on the heels of Manila's establishment of relations with Moscow. That move also was in line with the Marcos objective of giving his country a non-aligned stance in lieu of its long-time close identification with the United States. The So-

Keeping nuclear exports safe

Concern long has been voiced about lack of sufficient safeguards for nuclear materials supplied by the United States to other nations. But now opposition to continuing such overseas traffic has moved into a new phase. For the first time, one of the four Commissioners of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has balked at approving an export license for another nuclear power reactor for Spain, which already has eight such reactors.

The dissenting commissioner, Victor Gillinsky, based his opposition on an opinion that safeguards are inadequate to prevent the use of the reactor's materials ultimately to develop nuclear weapons. Dr. Gillinsky's doubts confirm the growing awareness that enough controls may not yet be in effect. For other experts likewise are concerned about the widening use of plutonium, the introduction of reprocessing equipment, and the advent of breeder reactors. Their alarm is that these will provide ways to circumvent international con-

trols designed to keep the atom peaceful. This certainly must be guarded against before issuing more licenses.

Nor is the reactor for Spain an isolated instance. The NRC faced a similar decision before it licensed the export of 9 tons of uranium as fuel for a nuclear power plant in Tarapur, India. Approval of this shipment, one of the continuing series since 1949, had been challenged by three environmental groups, which said it would be "harmful to the interests of the United States" and dangerous to public health and safety. Senator Ribicoff meanwhile claimed that "heavy water" supplied to India 24 years ago may have helped India achieve its first nuclear explosion in 1974. This was despite earlier denials such shipments could have been a factor.

These are very disturbing developments. Their message is that shipments and licensing must be even more meticulously checked out in each instance before continuing the practice of supplying nuclear materials for all these apparently innocent foreign projects. Regardless of how it was achieved, India did produce a nu-

clear detonation, and the blast almost certainly was accelerated by well-intentioned contributions from Canada and other nations for quite different purposes.

Regarding the Tarapur power plant, however, the question was whether or not the U.S. should hold up the next fuel shipment, thereby failing to live up to its own contractual agreement, and contributing to a power reduction in India, while it debated anew the rights and wrongs of supplying fuel in the first place. A delay theoretically could cause India to turn to the Soviet Union for fuel to keep operating a showpiece originally provided by the U.S.

The sensible solution was to send India an interim shipment while the U.S. Government and people hammer out their position more clearly. That is what the NRC has done, again with one dissenting vote. It meanwhile will hold the first informal public hearings later this month on further licensing of uranium sales. That is a proper sequence for protecting these bilateral nuclear agreements. A thorough domestic airing of the risks of bilateral exports obviously is urgent at this state.

What Viking found on Mars

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Life on Mars? The Viking 1 lander, now crackling with information it is sending back 213 million miles to Earth, has American scientists here at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) beaming over the quality of information which may provide a key to unlock the answer to that question.

The visitor from Earth has detected quantities of gases in the atmosphere of the Red Planet allowing scientists here to re-evaluate their theories about the planet.

Situated in a hard, rock-strewn "golden plain," the Viking lander, which traveled nearly half a billion miles before thudding down on the cold Martian surface Tuesday, is telling biologists that some key ingredients to life are present or may have once existed on Earth's sister planet: water and nitrogen.

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'Time's up — we want results,' Australians tell the Liberals

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

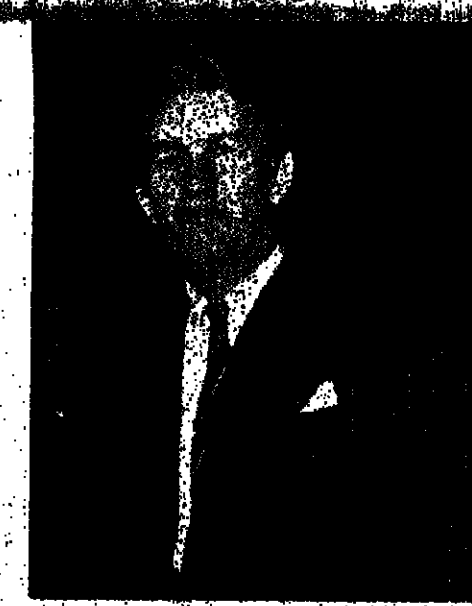
Sydney, Australia
The six-month honeymoon between Malcolm Fraser's Liberal Party government and the Australian people is over. Although they were voted into office last Dec. 13 with a massive majority, Liberal politicians have not had the easy ride one might have predicted from their electoral success.

Prime Minister Fraser has hardly been able to twirl an eyebrow or brush a fly off his jacket without political analysts and parliamentary opponents zooming in on the action.

And now that the warming-up period is over, voters are looking to the government for results.

No longer is the public's reaction to ministerial decisions a yawn. An unprecedented political awareness, culminating July 12 in Australia's first-ever general strike — called to oppose the government's changes in Medibank,

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Mr. Fraser: end of a honeymoon

Assassination shatters image of a peaceful Dublin

By Jonathan Harscht
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
The assassination of Britain's Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland puts tremendous pressure on the Irish Government to implement more drastic measures against terrorists of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

But the dilemma the government faces is what kind of countermeasures to take. Irish Cabinet ministers think the British have frequently overreacted in Northern Ireland, thus playing into the hands of the terrorists.

The killing of Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs and a British official Miss Judith Cook July 21 blows a huge hole in the Irish Republic's image of itself.

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Sweden: what is the welfare state's future?

Over the last 44 years Sweden has been developing its welfare state. Now a string of embarrassments has pitched the country into a turmoil of doubts and shaken the Swedes' faith in their longtime rulers.

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FOCUS

'I do's' — Chinese style

By Ross H. Munro

Peking
It was the kind of marriage ceremony many young Western couples would have liked — low-key, simple, and egalitarian — when Daniel Dhavernas, a second secretary of the Canadian Embassy, and Isabelle Varonier of the Swiss Embassy were married here by Chinese officials.

A representative of the Revolutionary Committee of Chao Yang district spoke briefly and pointedly: "In accordance with the provisions of the marriage law of our country and under the principle of equality between men and women we agree that you are registered for marriage."

Then a calligraphy clerk picked up his brush and wrote, in Chinese characters, Varonier, female, Dhavernas, male, on a certificate of marriage in the People's Republic of China.

Mr. and Mrs. Dhavernas decided to have a Chinese wedding when they learned the paperwork for a marriage in Switzerland could not be processed by the time they planned to be there on leave. Besides, says Mr. Dhavernas, echoing the sentiments of a number of resident foreigners, "Everybody wants something by which to remember Peking — something to go down in the family folklore."

The preliminaries to the July 17 event were few. The respective embassies were required to state that neither person was

presently married and that they were marrying without any pressure.

The Revolutionary Committee at first did not want anyone other than the couple and an interpreter to be present at the signing of the certificate, but later agreed that two friends of the couple might attend.

Going to the offices of the Revolutionary Committee was like going to many other meetings at factories, schools, or neighborhoods. There was the drive through narrow gray lanes, past courtyards and clay and brick houses, and then the turn through a gate into one of those courtyards. The representatives and staff of the Revolutionary Committee came out of one of the small buildings to greet the wedding party and to invite them into a small room decorated only with a black and white portrait of Chairman Mao and chairs around a rectangular table covered with a white cloth on which were jugs of tea and lid-covered mugs.

After brief introductions the couple answered a few routine questions and signed the equivalent of a marriage license, which was a printed form torn from a pad.

The Revolutionary Committee official acknowledged the marriage registration, and the marriage certificates — one for each of the couple — were removed from large bright-pink envelopes, and the Chinese

names of the couple were entered by the calligrapher.

The pink certificates, bordered with a gold colored floral outline above which was the flag of China, read, "Mr. Dhavernas and Miss Varonier wishing to be married of their free will and their request being in conformity with the marriage law of the People's Republic of China, this certificate is issued." In the background in large white characters were the words "mutual love, mutual respect."

The official seal of the Revolutionary Committee was affixed in the lower right corner, and the 15-minute ceremony came to an end with officials wishing good health to the newlyweds. They were the third foreign couple — few of whom were Westerners — to be married in Chao Yang district, where most foreigners live, since the Revolutionary Committee was set up in the early 1970s.

The Dhavernas-Varonier ceremony was different from that of a Chinese couple. The ceremony for Chinese is often shorter, as the marriage certificate is not fancy.

The Dhavernases now must get seals affixed to their marriage certificates by a notary public of Peking and by the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Finally, they must get authorized translations of the certificates from their embassies. Once all this is done they have been assured by Embassy officials their marriage will be legal, that their certificates will be recognized and cannot be mistaken by a clerk in Canada as just some kind of "bill of lading," as one of the server remarked.

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Racism: warning for John Bull

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Commons by-election in Thurrock (July 15) had two messages for British politicians: Labour voters are creeping away from the polls in depressed apathy, rather than complacency; and the racist appeal of minor parties like the National Front is acquiring a severe nuisance value.

The vote had the effect in Westminster of doubling Labour's overall majority — to two. But the winning candidate, Dr. Oonagh McDonald, was almost in tears at seeing her lead in the constituency cut from 19,000 to less than 5,000. Conservative leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher cried: "Roll on the next by-election! This is a massive vote of no confidence in the Government!"

However, Mrs. Thatcher had yet to find evidence of a swing of confidence to her own party in defeated areas like Scotland.

Party pundits can always dismiss by-elections as exceptional freaks. And perhaps that dismissal should be applied to that other phenomenon of the times, the small but growing vote for racist parties like the National Front and its splinter the National Party. The latter failed to score 200 votes at Thurrock; but the Front rounded up 3,223 voters, giving the two between them just 7 percent of the poll. In the event that did not rob anyone of decisive votes, but there are plenty of marginal constituencies in Britain where a loss of 7 percent could make all the difference to one of the major parties. Nor can it be assumed that all National Front voters are extreme right-wing conservatives. Despite their official philosophy of the brotherhood of man, the trade unions have certainly lost hundreds of former Labour voters to the racist's appeal.

The borough by-election earlier this month at Leytonham was perhaps even more significant than Thurrock, provided one realises exactly what it signified. Labour held the seat with about 44 percent of the poll. The National Party was second and the National Front third, these two together securing another 44 percent. The Conservative candidate came in a poor fourth.

To put all this in perspective, it has to be



Britain's National Front: on the march

stated that the poll was a low one, the issues parochial, and the Labour victory a fact. But the true significance is that the racist parties — disreputable though their appeal may have been fundamentally — managed to campaign in an orderly and respectable manner. Time was when all they could hope to do was disrupt the meetings of other candidates whom they considered too liberal. Now they find it sufficiently rewarding to campaign seriously on their own behalf.

They have mastered the technique of busing in supporters from outside a constituency, so as to make their meetings seem more popular with local inhabitants than they really are. But it has to be admitted that they are making converts. In the spring local government elections, the National Front put up 176 candidates of whom half managed to poll more than 10 percent.

Even on the national elections level, the racists can already claim to be more popular than the long-established Communist Party. In the October 1974 General Elections, the Communists got a miserable 17,000 votes — the National Front 114,000. It might be said the Communists were being realistic and economical in not entering hopeless candidates. But the Front's object was to qualify for free time on the radio and television — all part of the new respectability.

A liberal democracy like Britain must find it hard to deny such freedoms to a movement which is (by accepted definition) liberal and democratic. The principle of wiping the slate clean for criminals who have served their terms and mental patients who have been discharged also inhibits the publication of various personal criticisms that might be made of some of those involved. The National Front has been making much of Mr. Robert Bell, the

man recently jailed for six weeks for contempt of court in refusing to remove a "For sale in English Family" sign from his house. The sign has stayed up, and Mr. Bell is paraded by the Front at its meetings as something of a hero and martyr.

Estimates of the Front's paid-up effective membership are hard to certify. Some are as low as 2,000 — others as high as 15,000. Any movement with an authoritarian ground (but no effective way of enforcing authority) is inherently self-destructive. Its quarrel and break away and it is possible for any one to liquidate the others.

Why should the phenomenon of racist politics arise once more in an internationalist like Britain? For a start, one should not ignore the hearty contempt with which the British ways have treated foreigners of all colors. Must have been granted that Hitler has been a long time dead now, and few people under the age of 45 can really remember with conviction what Nazism was about.

And however liberal one's sympathies in the story, it has to be confessed that in practice the immigration of large numbers of easily identifiable total strangers is alarming. The grunted immigration officials have been prepared to leak figures to the Front, making it more so.

What is lacking in Britain between native and immigrants is communication: there has never really been any. Neither color appreciates what the hopes and fears of the other are. That is what makes it possible for the unscrupulous (again of both colors) to step in and ascribe false motives and ambitions which will panic the voters, if anyone has failed in their duty, it is not surely the supposed mass media of communication?

Europe

Bonn soldiers' rights upheld

By David Mulch

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Koblenz, West Germany
A sergeant in the West German Army wanted to be elected to the county assembly in his home area. His rights as a soldier permit this.

But his commanding officers resisted because they did not want any "half-time noncommissioned officers."

The sergeant wrote to the military commissioner, the soldier's ombudsman directly responsible to Parliament. One of the commissioner's staff members investigated the case, spoke to the officers involved, and the sergeant now is free to pursue his political career.

The commander of a basic-training school told a corporal, who had misplaced his compass, to climb a tree and shout, "I'm the biggest idiot in the German Army." The corporal refused on the grounds that the order had nothing to do with his mission and because it would have been an affront to his dignity. The commander — a lieutenant colonel — was reprimanded.

These are two of thousands of cases each year in which the basic democratic rights of West German soldiers are upheld in practice.

Anyone who knows Prussian and Nazi military history has to look at least twice to believe what has happened to the internal structure of the German Army. The democrats now are in charge, through laws and institutions.

This "citizen's army," as it is called, is sometimes jestingly dubbed the "ja, aber" army, or the "yes, but" army. But it also is considered a powerful army, the strongest U.S. ally in NATO.

The military commissioner is one of the key institutions. He is chosen for five years, must be a civilian, is responsible to Parliament, and has a staff of 63 to help him.

Any soldier can write directly for his intervention. And nearly 7,000 letters a year come in. Karl Berkhan, the present

commissioner, says that a third of the letters are legitimate and require positive action.

In his report for 1975 he told Parliament that if the military were as fair and democratic as it should be, only 20 percent of the letters would be legitimate.

He and his assistants can visit any base unannounced, request to see any officers, and see any files.

There are no military courts-martial because civil courts have jurisdiction over military offenses.

Soldiers are instructed not to obey orders that are not related to their military mission — as in the case of the corporal who would not climb a tree. They are instructed by law not to obey orders that violate the law of the land.

Defense Ministry officials say that when a man becomes a soldier he loses only those citizen rights which would impede an efficiently run organization. A German soldier can, for example, belong to a trade union — and most of the career soldiers do.

Many German youth register as conscientious objectors, and Parliament is working on a liberalization of the (C) law that would all but eliminate any test of sincerity. It is a controversial change, however.

Another fundamental institution is the school for "Innere Führung" here in Koblenz. The title means "internal leadership" but is officially translated "leadership and civic education." It has been the educational spearhead for the "new" German military.

It started in 1956 to train soldiers and officers to think on their own and not just to obey blindly. The basis of such individual thinking is an understanding of the structure of free society and why it is worth defending.

About 1,000 attend each year, often military people in training and leadership roles so that the teaching has a snowball effect.

The school used to teach that the enemy had to be hated — a concept still taught in the Soviet and East German Army,



Behind the standard a citizen's army

West German experts say. But this concept gradually changed and is no longer taught.

One officer said: "After all, much of our society is based on Christian values."

Roy Jenkins as Mr. Europe?

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Western Europe needs a "Mr. Europe," a leader who can speak for the entire community.

Roy Jenkins, Britain's Home Secretary who will be exchanging domestic politics for the presidency of the European Commission (the Common Market executive) come Jan. 1, could be that man.

Some such hope must have been in the thoughts of the nine heads of government of the European Community (EC) who informally approved Mr. Jenkins's nomination in Brussels this week.

Europe's gain is Britain's loss. Still in his fifties, Mr. Jenkins is thought of as almost a has-been in British politics. Long the leader of the moderate wing of the Labour Party, he was defeated in March in the contest to succeed Sir Harold Wilson as Prime Minister, polling only 56 votes in the first ballot to 84 for James Callaghan and 90 for the left wing's candidate Michael Foot. Mr. Callaghan went on to defeat Mr. Foot by 141 votes to 133. Mr. Jenkins was



Roy Jenkins and his wife Jennifer on the tennis court

Bandphoto

The future president of the European Commission at home

refused the post he wanted — that of foreign secretary — when Mr. Callaghan formed his cabinet.

If by some mischance, such as an economic catastrophe, the Labour government were to disintegrate and an all-party government become essential, Mr. Jenkins could well be the country's choice to lead that government. He is the one Labour politician who seems to enjoy the widest support outside of his own

party's ranks and to command the respect of even the opposition Conservatives and Liberals.

Mr. Jenkins established his reputation as a man of conscience in October, 1971, when he led 89 Labour Members of Parliament against the party leadership in a vote supporting Britain's membership in the European Community.

Earlier, when Labour had been in government, it had favoured membership. When Conserva-

live Prime Minister Edward Heath actually gained entry for Britain, the Labour Party turned against the idea. But Mr. Jenkins and his followers defied an unequivocal party directive to vote in accordance with their consciences.

Subsequently, Mr. Jenkins resigned the deputy leadership of the party. Sir Harold Wilson, on becoming prime minister for the second time in 1970, offered his former deputy not the coveted foreign secretaryship but the Home Ministry.

In this post, as previously as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jenkins built up a reputation for skilful administration. He also faced leftist wrath for upholding law and order on several emotive issues.

Now, Mr. Jenkins goes to Europe, leaving several prospects within the Labour Party to succeed him as informal leader of the moderate wing. Foremost among them is Shirley Williams, currently Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection. Like Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Williams has established her credentials for moral integrity. At the same time she has preserved a position of influence on the party's generally left-leaning national executive.

Another possible successor is Anthony Crosland, one of the party's leading theoreticians, who received from Mr. Callaghan the foreign portfolio Mr. Jenkins was denied.

Present prospects are that Mr. Jenkins will retain his Cabinet position until a reshuffle in the fall, at which time he may be succeeded by Merlyn Rees, the present Secretary for Northern Ireland.

'Beware of socialist-Marxism,' warns Mrs. Thatcher

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher wishes that Labour Party moderates would join with her opposition Conservatives to vote against nationalization and other measures she regards as "socialist-Marxist."

Facing a crucial House of Commons vote Tuesday on a government effort to "guillotine" five controversial bills — that is, cut off further debate on them — Mrs. Thatcher told a BBC interviewer that the government had introduced many measures which were increasingly depriving people of fundamental freedoms.

There was a steady movement toward state

ownership and central control, which was "not what Britain wants," she said.

"If we go much further in that direction," Mrs. Thatcher said, "we shall get so near to being a socialist-Marxist state that it will be difficult to get back to the normal and traditional way of British life."

Among the five bills on which Prime Minister James Callaghan and leader of the House Michael Foot wish to operate the "guillotine" are measures to nationalize the aircraft and shipbuilding industry, to do away with pay beds (private bedrooms for which the patient is charged) in national health hospitals, and to withdraw government grants to grammar schools.

Mrs. Thatcher says such legislation is not essential, and that being highly controversial, should not be pushed through at this time by a government which does not enjoy a popular majority.

Labour won the last two general elections, in February and October, 1974, with 37.2 and 39.3 percent of the popular vote respectively. The Conservatives won 38.2 percent of the vote in February and 35.8 percent in October, the remainder going to the Liberals and to nationalist parties in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Opinion surveys now show Labour and Conservatives running neck and neck in popular esteem — the most recent Gallup poll showing 41 percent supporting Labour and the same percentage the Conservatives.



Mrs. Thatcher flails 'socialism'

Bandphoto

Why Schmidt talked

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has embarrassed his European Community partners by his statement that the major Western allies agreed at their Puerto Rico summit in June not to give economic aid to Italy if Communists entered the government there.

Washington has indirectly upheld Mr. Schmidt. But the Times of London and Le Monde of Paris point out that Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter is less dismayed about the prospect of Communists in the Italian Government than are Republican President Ford and his Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger.

West Europeans will watch the developing presidential campaign with interest to see how this divergence may be made more specific.

A meeting in Brussels of the nine EC foreign ministers July 19 and 20 was ruffled by exchanges between a hurt Italian, Mariano Rumor, and an embarrassed West German, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said he was "very surprised" by Mr. Schmidt's reported remarks. In Paris, the presidential Elysee Palace broke an initial silence to note that France "disapproved statements by outsiders about the internal politics of partner states."

The West German Chancellor does not seem particularly repentant about his comment,

made at the end of his recent visit to Washington. West German spokesman Armin Grunewald made the traditional explanation that the Chancellor's remarks were quoted out of context.

"There can be absolutely no question of any interference," said a West German statement. "It is a matter of establishing in advance the greatest possible clarity for those who form a new government in Italy."

Mr. Schmidt and his Social Democrats face an October election against the Christian Democrats. In West Germany, ever conscious of the Soviet and East German threat, any image of softness toward communism will have repercussions at the polls. Mr. Schmidt does not seem to have lost votes by his tough speaking, quite the contrary.

The most angry reaction has of course come from Italy, where Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti is in the midst of delicate negotiations to form a new coalition government in the wake of inconclusive general elections.

The problem posed, not so much by Mr. Schmidt's remarks as by the possible course of events in Italy, remains. Mr. Schmidt has said that, whereas three years ago West Germany advanced \$2 billion to Italy, this time any loan will have to be multilateral. If a rescue operation becomes a necessity, it will be the Western allies as a whole, or the European Community, that will have to shoulder the burden collectively.

The Chancellor's remarks, therefore require careful pondering by all the major West Eu-



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photo
The Italians: are they a good security risk?

ropean allies. The Italian economy, buoyed by income from tourists taking advantage of the depreciated lira, is said to have improved since the elections, with some reassured local investors repatriating the capital they had precipitately sent abroad in the months before.

But the Italian external debt comes close to

\$17 billion already, of which \$7 billion by a International Monetary Fund, \$4 billion by the EC, \$2 billion by West Germany, and \$4 billion by the Federal Reserve system. Interest charges alone exceeded \$1 billion last year. This year, the total required for interest repayment will reach \$4.5 billion.

General Franco's Spain fades away — slowly

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Spain has removed the last legal obstacle impeding normal activities by political parties with the exception of the Communists.

But the issue of legalization of the Communist Party is boiling just below the surface.

The mostly Francoist-appointed 561 members of the Cortes (Parliament) voted 245 to 176 June 14 to reform the penal code by lifting penalties on the activities of all political parties except organizations "subject to an international discipline that proposes to implant totalitarianism." In other words, the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), which belongs to the Euro-Communist mainstream, and its rival Trotskyite and Maoist offshoots remain banned.

Under previous reforms, political parties, public assemblies, and demonstrations (cleared in advance with Madrid) have been made legal. The new penal-code changes remove laws imposing penalties on meetings of more than 20 persons, street demonstrations, distribution of political propaganda, and on forcing political parties.

Taken altogether, these changes represent a

stark contrast to General Franco's Spain and a sound framework for future reform. But opposition leaders and key government reformists are deeply concerned that maintenance of the ban on Communists could weaken democratic forces in the long run.

Opposition parties often have threatened to boycott the reformed political system if the Communists are kept illegal. They maintain that in clandestinity the Communists could make long-term gains and that in coming elections non-Communist leftists could lose crucial working-class support to center-rightists.

The new government of Premier Adolfo Suarez unsuccessfully tried to persuade the Cortes to pass a text that would have banned only those parties considered "against dignity or human liberty or contrary to democracy." Apparently the government saw this more liberal and vague phraseology as providing a loophole for eventual legalization of the Communist Party. But Francoist ultra-rightists saw through the maneuver.

Rejection of this proposal was a blow to reformists and to King Juan Carlos's hopes for speeding up reform.

The opposition parties now can be expected to make communist legalization a key issue and might even partially boycott the coming

referendum and election for a new bicameral parliament.

Yet there are two possible loopholes left: • The Communists could circumvent bans by convincing Spain's Supreme Court that not totalitarian or controlled by foreign forces but instead patterned on independent "democratic" European Communist parties like Italy's.

• Prime Minister Suarez could legalize communist-dominated workers' commissions which are highly popular among workers but grunted over the official state-run labor-management structures. Legal workers' commissions could serve as a de-facto party.

[Prime Minister Suarez will hold a general election as soon as possible to try to break rightist resistance to political reforms, government sources said July 15, Reuter reported.]

[They said the premier wanted to get rid of ultra-rightists from the Cortes.]

[The sources said Mr. Suarez wanted to hold an election within the next 10 months. The premier was considering using the referendum constitutional changes later this year to set a popular mandate for King Juan Carlos to speed up reforms.]

Protesters mutter as France builds Europe's biggest reactor

By John Chadman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

France's ecologists, environmentalists, and left-wing trade union groups are angry. They have been demonstrating their anger at a place called Grays-Malville, some 30 miles from Lyons, France second most populous city. It is there that the biggest nuclear fast-breeder reactor in Europe and possibly in the world has just started building.

In terms of nuclear energy, the French are going in with both feet where even the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, take it as a step too far too fast. It is true that both Britain and the U.S.S.R. are building fast-breeder reactors but far away from areas of high population density.

France already has a prototype breeder reactor, Phenix, of 200 to 250 megawatts (mwe). The next stage would normally have been a reactor of 800 to 1,000 mwe. But France is skipping that stage and is constructing a reactor of 1,200 mwe, which is what all this fuss is about.

At the core will be 2,700 kilograms of plutonium (enough to build hundreds of bombs of the size that destroyed Nagasaki). The core is cooled by liquid sodium, which heats a second layer of

sodium, which heats water, which turns into steam, which drives the turbines (as in any power station, be it ever so conventional).

Accidents feared

The objectors rightly point out, however, that a fast breeder reactor is anything but conventional. Their concern is that, as knowledge, something that is not known that outsiders present a nuclear station near Detroit? What then?

There will be 4,000 metric tons of sodium in the station. If any of that were to come into contact with air or water it could explode.

The worst that could happen is that plutonium oxide, sodium metal, and radioactivity would be spread over a highly populated area. The protesters point out that the toxicity of plutonium (not a natural but an artificial element) diminishes by only 1 percent over 2,400 years and by 50 percent over 24,000 years. Plutonium breeder reactor would produce 24 percent more plutonium than it uses.

That is another sort of "chain reaction" that the protesters do not like. They are already beginning to talk about the "plutonium society." They envisage a France in the grip of strict

security precautions as the new fast breeders breed, of the columns of vehicles taking out the nuclear waste to be cleaned, protected by police, soldiers — all at the expense of that elastic word "liberty" for the ordinary citizen. Instead of the new generation of nuclear power stations the protesters would prefer the emphasis be put on energy-saving and other new forms of energy, solar energy, for example.

Export potential

They are likely to be disappointed. The state-owned electricity undertaking, Electricite de France, is too far embarked on its plans for much notice to be taken of their protests. The state says there is no inherent danger in fast-breeder reactors. Reasons of state dictate that there is great export potential in such powerful reactors, just as there is in French armaments.

The French press, with a few honorable exceptions, prefers to talk about what President Giscard d'Estaing had for breakfast rather than about how many guns are sold or how many nuclear power stations will be on order from the "third world" come 1984.

But then the French press is not the "critical mass" that is represented by the rods of uranium and plutonium that constitute the core of a fast-breeder nuclear reactor.

Rain: bumper crops and wet heads

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — Russia's wettest summer in almost a century is producing a bumper crop — and a shortage of umbrellas.

The Soviet consumer stands to profit — eventually — from all of this summer's Russian and Ukrainian downpours. But in the meantime he is grumbling, because he is getting very wet indeed.

The five-year plan, it seems, did not count on quite so much rain and did not order extra umbrellas. Furthermore, the umbrellas that were ordered were not all actually produced. And many of those that were produced do not work.

"I have been trying for ages to buy one, but I can't," complained one damp reader in Krasnodar in the weekly Nedyel'ya. The magazine's reporters investigated and found that the umbrella shortage is not confined to Krasnodar. These elementary items are also unavailable in Moscow's major department stores. Out of 4.8 million umbrellas ordered nationwide, Nedyel'ya found, only 3.2 million were supplied. In the Krasnodar region, only 40,000 of 100,000 ordered showed up.

That left each man-in-the-street, the magazine calculated, with exactly 40 of an umbrella. "And just you try sheltering in the rain under that!" it concluded.

The mid-July estimates by the U.S. Department of Agriculture project a Soviet grain harvest of 195 million tons, up from their end-of-June estimates of 190 million tons. This would be lower than the targeted 205 million tons, but it would equal the second-best Soviet harvest on record. The top year was 1973, at 222.5 million tons, with the runner-up 1974, at 195.5 million tons.

This year's crop will be welcome not only to the Soviet Union, which suffered a catastrophic 140-million-ton grain harvest last year, but also to the world. Unusual droughts in Western Europe are leading to crop shortfalls there and heavy purchases from the American surplus.



Shoes off, Muscovite with an umbrella sprints through earlier wet weather

The Soviet year of plenty will result especially from the country's European breadbasket, which has received all the rain that the continent's cyclone system has deprived Western Europe. Of the European part of the Soviet Union grows mostly winter wheat, though this year a large area of spring barley was re-sown after wheat winter kill.

The cool rainy weather has been excellent for grain, although excessive rain and insufficient sun and warmth are expected to lower yields of potatoes and vegetables in northern Russia and sugar beets in southern Russia and the Ukraine. In the European part of the Soviet Union lack of moisture has been a

problem only in some areas of the southern Ukraine and Black Sea coast.

In the second main Soviet grain-growing area in Kazakhstan and Siberia cereals also look better now.

So far this year Soviet grain purchases abroad have reached 10 to 12 million tons — a drop from last year's huge purchases of 26 to 28 million tons.

A good grain crop this year would enable the Soviet Union to rebuild its livestock herds. Extensive distress slaughtering this past winter because of the lack of fodder led to a surplus of meat in the early winter months, then to meat shortages in the spring.

Moscow struggles to turn nationalist Georgians into good Russians

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tbilisi, U.S.S.R. — Georgia's nationalism and corruption again have become an issue at the highest level in Moscow.

The latest move was an implicit warning to Georgian Communist Party Chief Eduard Shevardnadze in a Soviet party Central Committee statement that much remains to be done in combatting nationalism and the illegal private trade for which Georgia is notorious. Some Georgians read into this June 27 Central Committee decree — and into the unusual series of unsolved arson and bomb incidents in Georgia over the past two years — an attempt by political rivals to Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev to discredit his protégé, Mr. Shevardnadze.

Until now Mr. Shevardnadze has been an unchallenged hero. He was the Mr. Clean who was assigned by Moscow in 1972 to mop up the cozy corruption that flourished under his predecessor, a veteran who had ruled Georgia for the entire two decades since the death of Stalin.

Mr. Shevardnadze, indeed, began to sweep out much corruption in this small southern

republic, especially the black market sales of Georgia's lush tomatoes, tangerines, and roses in Russia's fruit- and flower-starved northern cities. The party chief's anticorruption zeal has astounded the easygoing, live-and-let-live Georgians.

So has his more recent championing of what many Georgians see as russification of Georgia's education and culture.

The official explanation of the arson and bomb attacks, as given by the deputy editor of the Georgian Communist newspaper Komunisti, is that they are the work of specialists in the anticorruption campaign. Georgian officials have acknowledged that the Council of Ministers building, an air-strip, and the Tbilisi Opera (which is still closed for repairs) have been targets of such attacks.

Most recently, according to disident Georgian nationalist Zviad Gamsakhurdia, incidents have included the unpunished killing of a guard at the Ushakova military depot and the theft there of grenades, machine guns, automatic rifles, and mines in late May — as well as the theft of training weapons from Ortiachala high school in Tbilisi in early June.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia's ex-



By Charlotte Selkowski
Georgians: easygoing, live-and-let-live

planation is that the various incidents, which he claims number in the hundreds over the past two years, are grassroots protests against Georgian government policy.

Other Georgians, however, see the apparent inability of Georgian security forces to stop the incidents as a sign that Mr. Shevardnadze does not have full control of the security forces themselves.

Recent sparring over russification also demonstrates some disorder, by Soviet standards, in the Georgian Republic.

At the Georgian writers congress in April author Re-

vaz Dzhardzhidze assailed this year's requirement that Russian be substituted for Georgian in all dissertations and that all future university and institute-level textbooks (except for Georgian literature and culture) be printed in the Russian language.

Surprisingly, Mr. Dzhardzhidze appears not to have been punished for this public attack on government policy.

The language controversy also affects Mr. Shevardnadze, as he has associated himself fully with the push for the use of more Russian and less Georgian.

Viking lander down — and ready to dig in

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Pasadena, California

Finally mankind will sink steel fingers into the sands of Mars — and begin to explore the Red Planet directly.

For millennia Mars has been the object of speculation and fantasy. Now the lander from the first spacecraft has landed safely. Minutes after touchdown, the Viking lander took the first pictures of the distant planet's surface.

Two black-and-white pictures were taken: the first of the ground at the foot of the lander and the second a 340-degree panorama of the Martian landscape.

The clarity of the pictures as they appeared — line by line — astonished the scientists.

In the first picture, there are boulders six inches across. To the left side, according to camera team leader Thomas A. Mutch, is a vertical streak caused by a moving shadow. He speculates that this could be due to a moving cloud or a puff of dust.

The panoramic view shows a number of features which have excited the scientists, including sand dunes, craters on the horizon, two types of rocks — light and dark — and a sky much brighter than expected. The bright sky, say scientists, must be due to extra particles in the atmosphere, in about the amount found on earth above the oceans.

After transmitting these pictures back to earth, the spacecraft orbiter darted behind Mars — out of radio contact. However, the lander's computer had been preprogrammed to begin its work. Most of the lander's experiments are being done automatically because the spacecraft orbiter will be in radio contact with Earth only a few hours a day.

Following the landing, the computer checked out the condition of the craft, turned on two experiments, and calibrated another.

The first two instrument sets to be used are the weather station and a pair of seismometers to listen for Marsquakes. By studying the thin Martian atmosphere, Dr. Seymour Hess says he hopes to help meteorologists untangle the complex dynamics of earth's envelope of gases.

By monitoring the seismic activity of Mars, geologists hope to learn whether the planet's internal structure is similar to that of the earth.

For the first week, the lander will continue to take pictures, measure the weather, and listen for Marsquakes.

The eighth day on Mars could rival the land-



Martian landscape littered with rocks, Viking lander in foreground

On the surface of the Red Planet — man begins new effort to untangle fantasy and fact

ing for excitement. This is when the long arm on the lander will reach out to a carefully selected patch of Martian soil, dig its scoop in, draw back, and dump its precious load into the lander. Once inside, the soil will be sifted into the craft's automated biological laboratory.

Here the various experiments will attempt to grow Martian microbes and detect their presence.

In one, Martian soil will be drenched in water and a rich mixture of organic food. If there are living, breathing microorganisms in the soil similar to those which blanket earth, they should grow in this favorable environment and exhale various gases. The atmosphere in the container will be periodically sampled to detect any changes.

For another experiment the soil is barely

moistened. Mixed with the water is a nutrient containing traces of radioactivity. The soil is incubated. As in the first case, any microorganisms which take up the water would give off gas, in this case radioactive gas. So the air is sampled for radioactivity.

A third study adds radioactive carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Instead of water, to a soil sample. A light in the spacecraft will duplicate Martian sunlight. If any plant organisms are present, biologists say they should absorb some of the radioactive gases. After five days, the atmosphere is flushed out. The soil is heated to a point where organic material vaporizes and the vapor is passed through a radioactive detector.

A second scoopful of soil will be dumped into an instrument which looks for "oddball com-

pounds" in case Martians live by a less unanticipated chemistry. A third sample will be used to examine the solids to see if they were ever exposed to large amounts of water.

With the safe arrival of the Viking I lander, attention will soon be shifting to its sister rapidly approaching the planet. By Saturday, decision will be made as to whether it will be at the fringe of the north Martian pole or slightly south of the equator.

"We are still fighting it out," says project scientist Gerald Soffen.

According to radar, the southern sites were classed as "super safe." But photos of one of the three have revealed it to be substantially cratered. No photos have been taken of the other two sites. Bradford Smith, on the selection committee, feels there is a good chance they are equally as rough.

The northern sites are lower and considered much more interesting by the scientists. However, they are outside the area which earth radar can scan. Because radar gives an indication of the hardness of the surface as well as small-scale roughness, project managers are reluctant to land there without an advanced radar survey of the area.

actions, including further arms sales to that country, may be forthcoming.

Says a congressional aide of one key Democratic member of the House Armed Services Committee: "I'm very worried that we're moving down a road in South and East Africa that no one in the administration has yet thought out carefully. Should we let ourselves become involved in every national dispute — such as between Uganda and Kenya — that takes place in that region?"

Meantime, according to an official in the office of Rep. Les Aspin (D) of Wisconsin, on the House Armed Services Committee, a move will be made during the next several months to require the Ford administration to "spell out" fully what it sees as the U.S. military role in east Africa, as well as the "limits of U.S. power" in that region.

According to the Pentagon, the current U.S. force in the Indian Ocean region numbers eight vessels, headed up by the carrier Ranger. The Ranger, normally with the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the western Pacific near Singapore, is accompanied by two guided-missile destroyers, two oilers, and a frigate, a typical carrier task-force team.

By itself, deployment of such a task force is not unusual. Such a deployment last occurred, for example, between November and December, 1976.

What is perhaps more unusual is that the U.S. frigate Beary has made a port call to Mombasa along with several Navy patrol planes — Navy P-3 Orion anti-submarine warfare planes. A P-3 Orion is described as still at that port.

The Soviets have operated task forces of between 15 and 20 vessels in the Indian Ocean region during past months. At present, 20 Soviet ships are said to be in the region, five of them combatants.

A Pentagon spokesman declines to identify the precise location of either the U.S. or Soviet naval forces or comment on whether or not additional U.S. ships will be stopping at Mombasa and on the duration of the U.S. force in that area.

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Reagan still on board

Ship is not sinking, he cautions media

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Ronald Reagan is "outraged" by reports that his ship is sinking. On the contrary, he is asserting through aides that he is sailing full steam toward the Republican nomination.

Political experts here see the Reagan claim that he already has 1,140 delegates (1,130 are needed to win) mainly a device to stop the growing "Ford-has-it-almost-all-wrapped-up" view from snowballing.

Anxiety within the Reagan camp is that the 100 or so uncommitted delegates that are left might believe these reports of Ford nearing the victory and, as a result, hasten to join the President's bandwagon.

The report that upset the Reaganites most came from the Washington Post which said that top Reagan aides and associates were "acknowledging privately that they may have reached the end of the presidential political trail."

The Reagan-Ford race thus takes on this complexion in the final weeks before the convention in Kansas City:

• It is entering what some political observers call the "psychological warfare" stage. Each side seeks to panic the other by giving the impression that it has achieved victory.

• Both camps will release daily lists of non-committed delegates who, they will contend, have come over to their side.

For instance, the President's camp claimed 16 more Republican National Convention delegates Tuesday (July 20) — including two plucked from Ronald Reagan's total in Virginia and seven from Suffolk County, New York.

The announcement, from Ford headquarters, came less than 24 hours after Reagan officials contended the former California governor would have 1,140 votes on the first ballot.

James Baker, Mr. Ford's chief delegate hunter, said the President now has 1,119 of the 1,130 delegates necessary to obtain the GOP nomination at Kansas City Aug. 18.

In addition to the seven New Yorkers, the new Ford list claims five delegates from Virginia and one each from Illinois, Delaware, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

Sometimes these Ford and Reagan lists will include names that already have been counted previously as part of the candidate's totals.

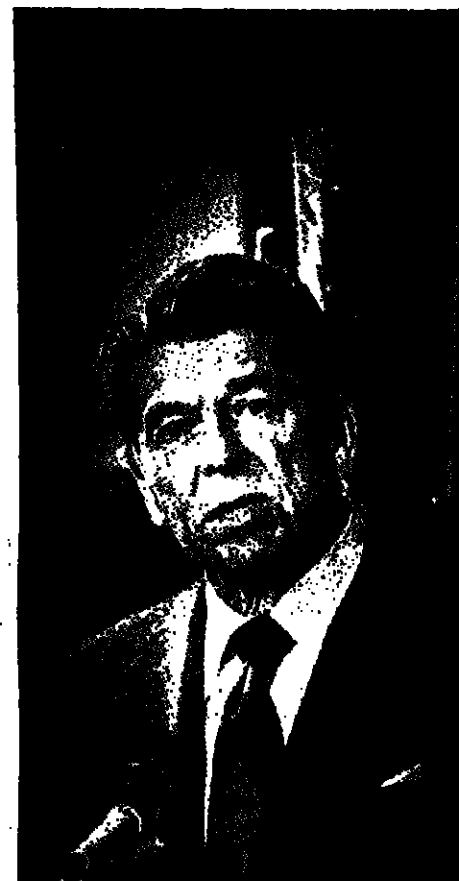
Often the lists are of only a few names. But the "disclosure" comes with fanfare, usually at a news conference.

More than anything else, the delegate-announcement game is calculated to indicate there is forward movement in the candidate's campaign.

• Most projections from those not a part of either the Ford or Reagan campaigns show Mr. Ford with a slight edge in delegates and apparently ahead among the remaining uncommitted delegates whose support will be decisive.

However, Mr. Reagan and his top political aides, John Sears and Sen. Paul Laxalt, have proved in the past that they can be persuasive. They are on the phone almost continually these days, talking to the uncommitted or those around them in an effort to close the gap.

Few political experts are writing Ronald Reagan off. Not yet. They saw what he did in the primaries after it appeared that his challenge to President Ford had been derailed. After Mr. Reagan's victory in North Carolina, the former California governor became an exceedingly potent candidate.



Ronald Reagan 'outraged'

New code for cadets

West Point: a little slack in the 'long grey line'

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Freshmen cadets who enter West Point this fall will find a less strict honor system meant to encourage their full support.

Cheating scandals that have implicated at least 171 cadets at the U.S. Military Academy this year have forced the Army to change its honor code to include:

• More flexibility in punishing violators. Present sanctions call for resignation of a cadet who lies, cheats, or steals. Such harshness has sometimes prevented cadets from following the rule to turn in other cadets.

• "Indoctrination" classes for plebes (freshmen) will be "enhanced" to create a better appreciation for the academy's 55-year-old honor code.

• More appeals of honor code convictions will be allowed.

These recommendations come from a special study group on honor at West Point headed by Col. Harry A. Buckley, director of the Office of Military Leadership at the academy.

Of 28 recommendations suggested by the panel, 12 already have been accepted, 8 partially accepted, and 10 are under consideration.

The study found that the 1977 graduating class, which has most of the violations, had twice as many cadets who felt the honor code restricted their personal development as the 1976 class.

Colonel Buckley admits that the system has to change to reflect changing behavior in "the world around us."

He sighted shifts in social values — higher commitment to the individual rather than abstract values of society and increased concern for "due process" in evaluating each honor violation on its own merits.

"We suffered a degree of frustration because we realized that our study could not resolve the broad moral questions related to man's ethical behavior," said Colonel Buckley.

"Situational ethics have crept into this. It's a debate with an absolute morality," he explained in light of the high number of cheating charges. Also, he cited the increased size of the cadet classes which lack "cohesion and identity."

"A little greater flexibility will recognize the human problem in the honor system and regain full participation of the cadets," he added.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Now the system is less strict

The new code — similar to codes at Annapolis and the Air Force Academy — should allow more options than direct expulsion, the study recommended. The report's members said they remained deeply split over whether to relax present procedures but a majority carried the recommendations.

U.S. flexes muscle in Indian Ocean

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The U.S. military "show of force" in the Indian Ocean — including a port call at Mombasa, Kenya, by a U.S. frigate — is viewed here by Pentagon and congressional sources as underscoring the rising U.S. role in east and southern Africa.

One scenario, spelled out by some Capitol Hill aides linked to the Senate and House military committees as well as Pentagon officials, is that the U.S. force — although officially described as on a "routine" mission — in fact is clearly showing firm U.S. support for Kenya, in that country's dispute with neighboring Uganda.

Kenya's relations with both Uganda and Somalia, its neighbors to the west and east, are strained. Kenya's own defense forces are hardly a match for the Soviet-supplied Ugandan and Somali defense forces.

It also is speculated here that the force was dispatched in part to "back up" the strong U.S. stand taken in the United Nations against international terrorism. Not to have done so, according to one congressional source, "would be to indirectly suggest that the terrorism debate was not all that important. Yet, in fact, combating international terrorism now is viewed as a priority target by the U.S. Government."

"Finally, some military sources familiar with the U.S. naval movements in the Indian Ocean stress that all the least the Pentagon is demonstrating its ability to "directly respond" to an international incident in that region.

The U.S. ships were dispatched following the successful Israeli rescue of 108 hostages held by pro-Palestinian guerrillas in Uganda July 3.

What is of main concern to some lawmakers, according to congressional sources, is whether the limited U.S. naval movements following an announced \$75 million military jet-arms sales to Kenya — suggests that further military-related

actions, including further arms sales to that country, may be forthcoming.

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U.S. waste

By the Associated Press

Washington
A "throw-away mentality in the United States" is putting the country behind in its efforts to dispose of mountains of garbage.

A House government operations subcommittee report issued recently said Congress should consider legislation for minimum national standards of waste disposal and encourage efforts to recover useful materials and energy.

The report said the generation of waste is growing at nearly 8 percent a year, reflecting "the throw-away mentality in the United States," but that techniques for making use of wastes could help relieve the energy shortage.

"The annual national trash heap includes 17 billion cans, 38 billion bottles and jars, 4 million tons of plastic, 7.6 million television sets, 7 million cars and trucks, and 36 million tons of paper," the subcommittee said.

Jimmy Carter — the forces that shaped him

By John Millin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

However hectic the pace became during the '76 presidential primaries, Jimmy Carter returned faithfully almost every weekend here to Plains, Georgia.

"If Jimmy has two days off, he'll spend one of them traveling, if necessary, just to get back to Plains," says an aide. "He won't spend the weekend anywhere else."

Mr. Carter, who won the Democratic nomination for president in a complex political, the product of diverse forces: the Navy, the South, his religion, his upbringing, Georgia politics. They have all helped to mold his character, shape his views, give him purpose and direction.

But to understand him well, one must begin with his roots — his family, his farm, and the friendly people of this little south-west Georgia town where he returns again and again to renew his strength and his spirits.

"I think most of the aspects of my life have been shaped in this community," says Mr. Carter. His family and friends agree. Few cling to their roots with more tenacity.

"Most of our people [in Plains] own their own farms. They do their own manual labor. They are very self-reliant, very proud," Mr. Carter told the Monitor in an interview. "They have accepted the social change [integration] in the [community's] life very easily after the first initial shock."

Kinships are very important

"This is a community where kinships are very important. Either my wife or I are related by blood to the major portion of the [800] people who live here. Her family and my family have lived in this community for almost 150 years. They were original settlers here when the Indians left in 1830."

As he criss-crosses the country in his quest for the presidency, Mr. Carter often relaxes by discussing his upbringing, his parents, his community.

There is wide agreement that Mr. Carter's parents — hard-working and stubbornly independent — were the major influences on his life.

James Earl Carter Sr., his father, a firm disciplinarian, kept young Jimmy in the fields hoeing cotton, corn, and other crops through the depression years. It gave Jimmy a taste for hard work that he has never lost.

Lillian Carter, his mother, was a local maverick, befriending blacks and ministering to the needs of the unfortunate. She joined the Peace Corps at 68, traveled to a village north of Bombay, India. She returned two years later after losing more than 30 pounds, but gaining a deep affection for the Indian masses.

As a youth, Jimmy's interests soon expanded beyond family boundaries — to his school in Plains, and to the Navy, where a favorite uncle was serving. Even in grammar school, he dreamed of going to Annapolis.

People, institutions that mattered

Throughout the years that followed, certain people and institutions left lasting marks. Among the most important:

- Julia Coleman, his school superintendent. She inspired him to excellence, especially in literature, at an early age and turned him toward the habit of extensive reading.

- Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, head of the Navy's nuclear propulsion program, a tough-minded man who demanded "Why not the best?" of his young officers.

- The Baptist faith. After losing in his first race for governor, Mr. Carter says he underwent a profound religious experience which caused him to reorient his life more fully to his faith.

- Black friends. As a child, Jimmy worked alongside young blacks in the fields, and hunted, fished, and played with them far more than white children. It has given him an affinity with blacks, north and south.

- Politics. Few men seem more driven for higher office than Mr. Carter. He strives for it with a gritty, single-minded determination.

"Jimmy was a normal country boy," says his mother, who was interviewed recently at her comfortable, brick home near the center of Plains. He showed no special qualities, she says, except that he was a good student and loved to read.

Reading at dinner table

Whereas most families might talk at the dinner table, the Carters all read — a habit started by father Earl.

"When I was a tiny child, and ever since, when anybody asked me what I wanted for my birthday or Christmas or Father's Day, I always say books," says Mr. Carter today. The Carter house, says his mother, "was always full of books."

Jimmy's disposition toward reading got a crucial boost at the Plains school, where Julia Coleman urged her students to go well beyond the normal requirements. "Miss Julia," as she was called, apparently was one of those rare teachers whose touch sets students free.

When he was 12, Miss Julia encouraged Jimmy to read the 1,400-page "War and Peace." He did.

By the time he was in the 8th grade, under Miss Julia's tutelage, Jimmy joined the school's "Twelve Great Books Club." He worked his way through such classics as "Les Misérables" by Hugo and the "Life of Napoleon" by Ludwig.

Mother's compassion for needy

If Jimmy's father gave him self-discipline and determination, his mother fostered an independent spirit.



At home in Plains, Georgia (right to left), Rosalynn Carter, daughter Amy, and Jimmy dine with guests.

Her hallmark, well known in Plains, is her compassion for those in need — black and white. She has nursed them, befriended them, counseled them.

It hasn't always brought popularity. She concedes others have sometimes branded her a "nigger lover" — but folks in Plains say that the epithet never made her change course.

Jimmy's father was cut from more traditional cloth. He upheld segregation, for example, and on at least one occasion he and Jimmy argued about black rights.

But his father made a deep impression on Jimmy — perhaps deeper than any other person. "He was a man of integrity," says Lillian Carter. "He believed that lying was the worst sin on earth."

He didn't spare the rod, and young Jimmy got at least six whippings with a peach switch, including one for shooting sister Gloria in the seat with a BB gun.

Earl was a successful farmer, a member of the local gentry. Like many Southerners, he was land rich and money poor. There was never a lot of cash to spare. But he often made loans to friends and neighbors in need.

Resigning from the Navy

In the final days of his life, Earl Carter called Jimmy home from the Navy for a last visit. Some of their final days together were spent going over his books.

When Earl passed on, Jimmy was struck by the experience of seeing grown men crying in grief. He began to compare his life in the Navy — constantly traveling, without roots — with his father's established place in the community. It was one of the biggest factors that led him to resign his Navy commission.

Before he left the Navy, he had left a deep impression on Mr. Carter. There was Annapolis, with its harassment and hazing, of which Midshipman Carter got his share.

Before getting his appointment to the academy, young Carter spent two years at Georgia colleges; and with the help of that prep work, he graduated 59th in a class of 820.

He served aboard battleships, experimental ships, and submarines during his 11-year tour. He was often away from his young wife, Rosalynn, a shy girl from Plains who was a few years younger than he (and who, once won, \$5 from a local store for scoring "the highest average in the 7th grade").

Pomfret, Carter was swept overboard during a violent storm. He swam desperately until another wave washed him back to the sub and dropped him exhausted across one of the sub's five-inch guns.

Admiral Rickover's important role

As a sub specialist, he grabbed the opportunity to serve with two nuclear submarines, Sea Wolf.

Friends who have known the Carters since childhood say these Navy years reinforced Jimmy's self-discipline and determination. Admiral Rickover apparently played an important part.

The admiral, says Mr. Carter, probably did more to influence his life than anyone except his parents.

Like Mr. Carter's father, the admiral was hard-working and demanding. Mr. Carter is fond of telling the story of the first time they met — the veteran admiral and the young sailor anxious to get in on the ground floor of nuclear power.

They sat alone in a large room. For two hours, the admiral let Carter pick the topics of his choice for discussion.

manship, music, literature, and others. Soon, on each side the admiral's increasingly tough questions made Carter sweat.

Finally, the admiral asked Carter his standing at Annapolis. "I stood 59th in a class of 820," he responded proudly. Instead of smiling, the admiral asked: "Did you do best?"

Carter had to respond that he hadn't.

"Why not?" the admiral asked. The interview was over, young Carter got the job.

Just as Earl Carter demanded a lot of people, Admiral over also insisted on his officers' best efforts, and that more himself.

Long flight recalled

Mr. Carter recalls once when the admiral and some other officers took off on a long flight after a full day's work. The admiral began working as the plane took off, and his young officers did the same. After several hours, the junior officers, including Carter, went to sleep. When they awoke, the admiral was still working.

Today Mr. Carter's thinking on military matters reflects part the admiral's views. He feels, for example, that the growing military bureaucracy, with its inefficiency, is a threat to the nation's defense. Mr. Carter has promised to prune the hierarchy if he is elected.

Mr. Carter will also carry the influence of the Baptist faith with him into office if he wins. Jimmy was no religiousist as youngster, but he did enjoy churchgoing, recalls his mother. He was not until 1966, after his loss in the governor's race, that religion assumed such great importance in his life.

Mr. Carter's loss in that race was narrow. He had passed an almost certain birth in Congress to run for governor.

After the loss, he told a close friend: "I knew it was going to be bad, but I didn't know it was going to be this bad."

Reflections from a walk in woods

It was about this time that Mr. Carter took one of his frequent walks in the woods on his farm in Plains. This was his sister Ruth, who is an evangelist, was with him.

"Ruth asked me if I would give up anything for Christ. I would give up my life and my possessions — everything," Carter once told a reporter. "I said I would. Then she said I would be willing to give up politics. I thought a long time and had to admit that I would not."

His sister hesitates to discuss her brother's experience in the woods. He found a new relationship to Christ. But Mr. Carter says it was a turning point. His sister says only: "That was a time of real, complete, total commitment."

Today Mr. Carter says he sees no conflict between deep religious convictions and service in public office. He once compared being a state senator to being a minister with 80,000 parishioners.

"I don't think there ought to be any different standard of ethics or morality or honesty or compassion or brotherhood or our lives in our homes, or our lives in our church, or our lives in the governor's office," he says.

"This is one of the problems that concerns me about our country. We've been willing... to accept a lower standard. I believe the American people would like to see it changed."

Jimmy Carter now begins his race as the Democratic standard-bearer. All the beliefs, the standards, the training of his earlier years now will be tested as never before.

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Africa

Rumors spread: demonstrations to be held

S. Africa hopes to head off new violence

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
South Africa's giant black townships in the Witwatersrand area around Johannesburg are seething with rumors that there soon will be more demonstrations like those that led to the "language riots" in June.

In an attempt to prevent a fresh outbreak of trouble the government has:

• Closed all black schools in the area for an indefinite period. They were due to reopen after the winter vacation on July 20.

• Banned all whites from African residential areas, banned all open-air political meetings for a month, and postponed all major sports events for two weeks.

• Put large numbers of black and white police on alert and introduced heavily armed police patrols in some areas.

• Announced special "preventive detention" powers for the Minister of Justice that enable him to hold anyone he suspects of endangering state security for any period he thinks necessary.

The security police have arrested nine members of various groups of the "black consciousness movement" that the government thinks were involved in the June rioting, in which 178 people died and more than 1,000 were injured. Although the demonstrations started with students protesting the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools, gangs joined in the looting and violence that followed.

Announcing the closing of the African schools in the Witwatersrand and the other restrictions, Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger said that the schools would remain closed "until the blacks show a willingness to use schools for the right purpose."

He said drastic measures were necessary because political agitators and "tsetse" — the African slang term for a hoodlum — were "at work in large numbers," especially in Soweto, the huge African township outside Johannesburg, South Africa's financial and industrial heart.

Rumors of fresh demonstrations and predictions of violent confrontation with the police have circulated widely recently.



In a South African township

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

All black schools in the Witwatersrand area closed for an indefinite period

The government is trying other more basic and far-reaching methods to keep calm in the black townships and to improve its relationships with the people who live there.

One conciliatory move has been to agree not to insist on the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in African schools.

Several meetings between government officials — including Cabinet ministers — and black leaders from Soweto and the other major Witwatersrand townships have set a new pattern of consultation on common problems that blacks have welcomed.

Certain key government officials who were most directly and controversially concerned in the row over the use of Afrikaans at the beginning of the riots have been transferred right out of the area.

The blacks themselves are taking a hand. Apart from political meetings with government representatives, a group of black intellectuals representing most of the black ethnic groups in South Africa has formed a "think tank" to "diagnose those factors, both internal and external, which have stunted black spiritual growth and condemned blacks, until now, to a position of servitude."

What those orange flares mean to Angola

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cabinda, Angola
On a clear night in Cabinda Town, stars twinkle in two-thirds of the sky. But the rest is blurred down to the eight orange flares that bloom like tulips out of the Atlantic Ocean.

These burning gas exhausts from offshore oil wells show up every night as the sun goes down. Well, almost every night — the ocean was dark from Dec. 22 to May of this year when Gulf Oil Company was forced to shut down its operation in Cabinda because of Angola's civil war.

But the flares have been back since May, lighting up the lovely, pastel town abandoned by the Portuguese. Oil has been rolling through the 12 miles of pipeline to tankers and the Angolan Government has heaved a sigh of relief that some foreign exchange is coming in.

The first tax installment, of \$40 million, is going into the coffers now, according to Charles Smith, the newly arrived head of the Gulf operation at Malongo, some 20 miles north of Cabinda Town.

This oil field is very important to Angola. Just how important is indicated by the suggestion from one reliable Western source that Angola made a deal over Cabinda and the vital Benguela railroad in the south of Angola. That is, if neighboring Zaïre will not encourage guerrilla fighting in Cabinda, Angola will do its best to get the railroad running to Zaïre's copper mines.

It is noteworthy that British and American workers at Gulf are flown into Cabinda, not through Luanda where they would be an embarrassment to the Soviet-backed Angolan Government, but through Kinshasa, the capital of Zaïre. From Kinshasa they are flown to Moanda on the Zaïre coast, lifted by helicopter to a Shell tanker hired by the Gulf field in Zaïre, and then into Cabinda airport.

Cabinda Gulf is pumping 110 to 120 barrels of oil a day, says Mr. Smith. He adds that the peak is 150 barrels a day.

The Cabinda field is a difficult one for several reasons. Besides being offshore, the oil is a type that solidifies if it cools below 75 degrees F. Also, the "sour" natural gas that

comes off the oil makes equipment rust quickly.

When Gulf workers returned, reportedly under pressure from Nigeria (which has a bigger Gulf field and is a friend of the new Angolan Government), they found that someone had tried to start pumping the oil but had failed. One Gulf employee said it was Romanians and Italians who had tried.

The Italian oil company ENI reportedly wanted to take over the field and would like to inherit from Texaco the fantastically oil-rich, but undeveloped, area off San Antonio do Zaïre in northern Angola. Western diplomatic sources say ENI was the giver of 44 Alfa Romeo cars to Angola used in driving government guests around Luanda during the recent trial of 13 British and American mercenaries.

When Gulf returned to Malongo in May, it was on the old terms, but a new contract is to be negotiated within six months. The oil is being shipped to the Caribbean where it is refined and then sold to the U.S.

Gulf reportedly is not importing much new equipment because at the end of October the Angolan Government could nationalize the field or make an unfavorable agreement.

Gulf's operation also is being complicated by the new "workers committees," which insist they have the right to approve, or disapprove, the company's documents, including the payroll.

Because of special technical problems in Cabinda, the Angolan Government in October could make Gulf's work situation more stable. After all, when the world price of oil skyrocketed in 1973, oil outstripped coffee as Angola's No. 1 export. And this year the coffee harvest is in shambles.

Thus those capitalistic gas flares probably will keep burning somehow, since Angola desperately needs foreign exchange.

Entebbe epic: a writer's prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
The epic of Entebbe — as Israelis call it — has already attracted dozens of authors and script writers.

Forty motion picture firms have asked the Israeli authorities for cooperation in shooting a film about the rescue of the hostages. Although they do not need permission, they would all like to have some Israeli military units for the operational part have not yet made up their minds.

The speed record in the literary field was won by the Tel Aviv journalist Uri Dan, whose 176-page book "Operation Entebbe" hit the streets two weeks ago. Mr. Dan had written it in exactly seven days.

Asia

Malaysia still a magnet for foreign spenders

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Malaysia, for all its current political uncertainty, is still a prime target for American money to invest.

But that is not to say that there are some serious questions to be answered about the country's future viability and stability.

Like other countries, Malaysia fell in part of the recent worldwide recession and inflation. At its worst, the inflation rate stood at 18 percent. But that was in 1974. The inflation rate has since dropped to 10 percent. Meanwhile, the country has a continuing ability to attract large foreign loans on the international market, and a pace of payments stands at a healthy level in foreign reserves.

Despite its remarkable growth in a few years, there is a twofold political problem in Malaysia that seems certain to have effects on the country's economic viability.

The third five-year plan, covering 1976 to 1980, is due out soon, and it will nearly double the current rate of investment development here — from \$380 million to \$760 million. Government spokesmen make it clear they expect a large share of investment to come from the private sector.

National control growing

But there is growing national control of the economy of this country that includes conflicts with the interests of outside investors. Then, too, observers say, there still is a possibility of political instability here in the aftermath of the passing of Prime Minister Abdul Razak last January.

Faced with a large foreign ownership of its own capital — 60 percent in 1970 — the country has been steadily enforcing a Malaysian policy against foreign businessmen. In the last year, for example, work permits for foreigners have become increasingly difficult to get. Now, this trend seems certain to continue as the government endeavors to give the local sector of the population a greater share in the economy. But, says a longtime businessman here, while this policy is whittling down the foreign community, it is "not really affecting our overall viability: it's just a matter of adjustment."

Already there has been a compromise to allow for smooth operations and steady flow of income for both sides between the state-run oil corporation, Petronas, and major foreign companies. A disagreement over oil at one time led to the closure of Shell Company's extensive explorations off the coast of East Malaysia. The issue is significant because Malaysia is anticipating about \$1 billion in revenue from oil production by 1980.

Political warning signs

Politically, there are warning signs. Prime Minister Tun Razak, no longer on the scene, strong internal political groups are vying for position within the ruling Malay National Organization, and communist anti-government guerrillas have scored a series of successes in recent months in northern and eastern Malaysia. Malaysians and foreign investors alike were startled last week when two prominent Kuala Lumpur journalists were arrested on charges of aiding a communist take-over effort.

On the credit side, however, new Prime Minister Hussein Onn has shown unexpected finesse in dealing with a number of potentially disruptive internal problems. Most observers now think the country will weather its political storms.

Like any other country dependent on primary commodities for its major source of export income, Malaysia is vulnerable to world market conditions. However, world prices for its main exports, rubber and tin, have increased lately.

China recruits thousands to harvest winter-wheat

Soldiers and schoolchildren help clear fields for conversion to rice paddies

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
Even at night in the center of Peking you can tell that the winter-wheat crop is ripe.

In the early evening and continuing through the night, groups of office workers who have donned peasant straw hats gather outside downtown buildings to board trucks that will take them to the fields. Under lights and in the cool evening air, they cut through the fields with scythes. They are only part of a mobilization to cut, thresh, dry, and store the winter-wheat crop in the rural suburbs of Peking.

This year the mobilization is a little more massive and a lot more hurried than usual. A cold spring retarded the ripening of the crop, so now there is a rush to harvest it so the fields can be converted to rice paddies in time to ensure the rice will not be killed by autumn frost. It is all a reminder that China is a rural, agricultural country moving with the rhythm of the seasons.

People from many different sectors of Chinese society, seemingly numbering in the hundreds of thousands, have been recruited to help. During the day, hundreds of school children go through an already-harvested field salvaging small amounts of grain that were left behind. Day and night, teams that sometimes include uniformed soldiers grab armfuls of wheat stalks from huge golden-brown piles and

feed them into primitive and noisy threshing machines. There is always too much wheat for the machines to handle, so bushels of it are spread along paved highways where passing cars and trucks will drive through them and perform a crude threshing operation — grinding the wheat kernels loose from the stalks.

And when the sun is warm, elderly peasants bend over wooden rakes and spread the kernels out to dry in a band five feet across and sometimes 100 feet long by the sides of the roads. At night, they scoop the kernels into sacks and then spread them out again the next day, for the wheat this year is damp from rain — a dampness inviting mold and insects.

The obvious urgency attached to bringing in the winter-wheat harvest has prompted many foreigners to speculate, as they always do this time of year, about the prospects for this year's grain crop in China. The consensus is one of guarded pessimism.

The winter-wheat crop, trained observers say, may be as good as last year's or perhaps even a little better. But the southern rice crop does not seem as promising. A relatively wet and cold spring has delayed and retarded the early crop, these observers say, and this in turn will dangerously delay the planting of the second crop of rice.

However, China's ability to mobilize millions of people to salvage its most basic product — grain — has fooled skeptical foreigners before, so wisdom would seem to call for a wait-and-see attitude.



By Ross H. Munro

Trucks drive over roads spread with wheat in crude threshing operation

India's ambassador in China —now the work begins

By Atanu Samad
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
Now that India's new ambassador to China, K. R. Narayanan, has reached his post, his chief task will be to try to repair the strained relations between the two countries.

It is not likely to be an easy assignment. Observers in New Delhi say the growth of Chinese-Indian bilateral relations will be slow until mutual distrust has been removed. They see the two countries sounding out each other for some time, keeping open their respective options about which direction to give to their relationship.

The Indian Government has approached the thaw in relations with China with caution, and no great expectations are held here just from the decision to exchange envoys.

But analysts both in and outside the Indian Government say the exchange of ambassadors will at least break the rigidity that has characterized the New Delhi-Moscow-Peking triangle for the last 15 years. In this period China's ties with India and the Soviet Union turned hostile while, simultaneously, the latter two came closer together.

Now that India and Peking are getting ready for a dialogue, these analysts say, there is a distinct possibility New Delhi will establish even-handed relationships with Moscow and Peking.

The Soviets have maintained an icy silence on this prospect. But India has persistently shied away from the Soviet-backed Asian collective-security system, maintaining instead its leaning toward bilateralism. Thus, say the analysts, the exchange of ambassadors between New Delhi and Peking is followed by a relaxation of tension between them, then the Indian approach will have been vindicated, and the collective-security plan will lose in priority in India's policy planning. So far the Indian argument against the Soviet plan has been that other countries in the Asian region have not responded to it.

The Chinese, for their part, want India to keep hands off the plan because they see it as a Soviet ploy to encircle them.

One school of thought here is that a genuine Chinese-Indian thaw might prompt Peking to quietly encourage countries of the region to maintain peaceful relations so the Soviet Union does not get a fresh opportunity to further its influence as happened with Bangladesh after that country's 1971 war for independence.

However, it is not expected China will alter its policy of publicly supporting the interests of smaller countries vis-a-vis India. According to analysts, there likely will be a lingering antagonism on the part of the Chinese toward India for three reasons: India is seen as a force that is effectively containing international communism in its part of the world; suspicion between two regional powers living as neighbors is not unusual; and India's basic foreign-policy preoccupation for a long time to come — in view of its deep-rooted economic ties — will be with the Soviet Union and the West. Inhibitions such as these, the argument goes, will need to be overcome before a political rapport is achieved.

A new area of cooperation could be the exchange of technology and know-how in industry and agriculture, but cultural contacts are likely to be determined on the basis of reciprocity — that is to say, how much cultural exposure China will allow its people to things Indian.

The matter of the long-disputed border between the two countries is not expected to be reopened soon. The present status quo is one with which both seem to have learned to live.

Most of all—Taiwan wants U.S. military backing

By William Armstrong
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Taipei, Taiwan
There is one main thing Taiwan wants if and when the United States normalizes diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China — a continuing American defense commitment. The conditions set by Peking for normalizing relations are three: breaking off diplomatic ties between Washington and Taipei; nullification of the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty between them; and withdrawal of all American forces from Taiwan.

Many people on this island think that de-recognition of Taipei and nullification of the defense treaty would constitute an abandonment of Taiwan by the U.S. to the Communist regime on the Chinese mainland. But the U.S. State Department view seems to be that the substance of relations with Taiwan can continue even after the break in official ties.

In the famous 1972 Shanghai communiqué concluding then President Nixon's visit to China, the U.S. acknowledged Peking's claim that Taiwan is Chinese territory. And Peking claims that the "Taiwan issue" therefore is an internal matter and that it cannot make any public statements concerning the nonuse of force in resolving an internal problem.

Taiwan, in turn, contends that Peking cannot be trusted to keep any promise not to use force. It is thought here that there will be great instability on the mainland after the

passing of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Taiwanese argue that the U.S. would be unwise to strike a bargain when the power alignment in Peking could change overnight.

The opposing view is that Peking would be reluctant to damage, or possibly even terminate, friendly relations with Washington by the use of force against Taiwan. This is seen in some circles as ultimately more important to the security of Taiwan than is an ongoing formal U.S. commitment.

But the anti-normalization forces reply that if Peking is one day able to achieve a detente with the Soviet Union after the passing of Chairman Mao, the Chinese leaders might come to view the Washington connection as no longer so important to their own security.

Thus the Chinese-Soviet dispute is seen as vital to Taiwan's security. One-half of Peking's forces are thought to be massed north of the Yellow River to guard against Soviet attack. If tensions between Peking and Moscow were relaxed, it is theorized, the Chinese Communists would then be free to concentrate their resources for a possible attack against Taiwan.

At the moment, Taipei officials claim, there are only 400,000 mainland Chinese forces in Fukien Province, the probable take-off point for an invasion of Taiwan.

The Communists enjoy a strong statistical superiority in military might — outnumbering Taiwan's uniformed soldiers by 3 million men to 550,000 and Taiwan's Air Force by 10 to 1. The mainlanders also have nuclear weapons. And, while they appear to lack a strong amphibious capability, they undoubtedly could develop their forces to an invasion-ready level in one year if they started preparations now.

On the other hand, the Taiwan forces are considered to be well-trained, dedicated, professionally competent, and with high morale. In the event of a Communist attack they would be certain to fight hard to defend their way of life.

Taiwan presently buys most of its weapons from the U.S., and even if the defense treaty were to be nullified, it is probable that private contractors would be able to continue arms sales here.

Mrs. Gandhi seeks press pool

By the Associated Press

New Delhi

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has urged nonaligned nations to establish their own news pool in order to end "dependence on Western news agencies and publishing houses."

Mrs. Gandhi said Western news agencies in the "third world" are "a lingering consequence of colonialism."

Mrs. Gandhi said India was particularly sensitive to the need for a nonaligned news agency because the Western media frequently distorted events in India. She claimed that the media of former colonial powers want to portray newly independent nations as "helpless, corrupt, with the people yearning for the good old days." Non-aligned countries should have "an Indian explanation of events in India," she added.

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Our Syrian driver skillfully evades the impossible snarl of refugee cars and trucks to speed us through Syrian customs and border



By William Diakemore
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Reports suggest ships bringing arms from Israel to right-wing Christian Lebanon often arrive without having called at other ports, and that the supplies have given the rightists profoundly increased military flexibility in recent successful pushes against Palestinians and leftists in north, east and central Lebanon.

This reporter, also visiting right-wing Lebanon, was told by one usually reliable thought

Oil tank burns

Anticipating gunmen or worse in leftist Muslim Sidon, we find a physically battered but slowly relaxing city, celebrating Wednesday's pullback of the Syrian troops who had been positioned in the hills above. This was to be the first step in a promised relaxation of Syrian pressure on the leftists. But it was accompanied, say the leftists, by fresh Syrian attacks and house-to-house fighting in Baalbeck.

Next are the once fashionable beach clubs, now swarming with the encampments of poor

As dusk falls, the street peddlers in the city's center fold their stalls. And on Thursday morning outside the Hotel Commodore, which still operates mainly for the newsmen and a few diplomats two cars crash at an intersection. The angry drivers draw guns and wound each other with a volley of shots. Another day has begun in Beirut.

In 1974, the Soviets landed a satellite on Mars. It only operated a few seconds after hitting the surface. But on the way down, it sent back readings which V. G. Istomin and K. V. Grechnev of the Institute for Space Research in Moscow interpreted as indicating that over one-quarter of the Martian atmosphere was composed of argon.

The ambushing and killing of the British ambassador was thus an easy task for the three armed men seen running off after the visually detonated land mine blast.

"If you look at all the basic elements needed for life — energy, water, carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus — they are all there," says Dr. McElroy, speaking of the present planet. And if the wet period was long ago, life — should it have started — has had a long time to adapt, he says.

Dublin.
Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Callaghan have been in direct touch with each other over the incident.

Besides transferring financial muscle from fathers to mothers, the government is trimming the power of the public service. All branches of government, except defense, are being cut. Expenditure on office building programs is to be cut by \$38 million, communications investment by \$320 million, and grants to the arts by \$9 million.

There is nothing like a decisive military
victory for reopening the road for diplomacy.

Dr. Kissinger reported to Prime Minister Callaghan after his talks with Mr. Vorster, it would be logical for the United States to Britain to be exploring now whatever further moves might help transition from white to black rule in Rhodesia.

What price freedom of the press?

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City
Freedom of the press is taking some hard knocks in Latin America these days.

Here in Mexico, the country's most independent and influential newspaper was taken over in an internal power play two weeks ago by conservative members of the paper's board — presumably prodded by the government of President Luis Echeverría Alvarado.

And in neighboring Costa Rica to the south, Latin American communications ministers have reached near consensus on setting up a government-controlled hemisphere news agency.

Both developments are disturbing to Latin

Americans concerned with maintaining the limited freedom of the press remaining in the hemisphere.

The number of countries allowing their press to express diversity of ideas and opinions is small in Latin America. Agencies monitoring the hemisphere's press seldom find more than a handful of countries with what normally is called freedom of the press or of opinion.

Mexico has long limited such freedom. Yet through the last two decades, one newspaper stood out — Excelsior, a morning daily with a circulation of 170,000.

Excelsior was the best newspaper in Mexico City. Its editor, Julio Scherer García, was recognized leader in hemisphere journalism, a courageous editor and writer, and a winner of

numerous journalism awards including the prestigious Maria Moors Cabot prize from Columbia University.

He was in the forefront of criticism of the Echeverría government. Excelsior, for example, took issue with some of President Echeverría's economic and foreign policies even though it supported the general tone of his administration.

The paper questioned whether the President's statements on foreign issues may not have been made more for their rhetorical impact on Mexicans than for any substantive reason. The criticism, often voiced outside Mexico, was published only in Excelsior within Mexico.

There is widespread suspicion here that President Echeverría wanted to put an end to Excelsior's independence before leaving office Dec. 1, when he turns the presidency over to former finance minister José López Portillo.

In addition, Mr. Echeverría recently joined other Mexicans in acquiring a 37-member newspaper chain that includes both El Sol and El Universal in Mexico City. The ouster of Mr. Scherer and the consequent weakening of Excelsior's influence likely will help El Sol.

Meanwhile, in Costa Rica where hemisphere communications ministers are meeting under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the general guidelines of a Latin American news agency are about set.

The ministers say the agency is being established to ensure fair coverage of the region. They accuse foreign news agencies, such as the Associated Press, United Press International, and Reuters, of biased reporting of the area and of not reflecting the needs of governments of the area.

UNESCO proposals for the new Latin Amer-



Mr. Echeverría: controlling the news

ican news agency state that government should have the power to decide who has the right to communicate.

The Inter-American Press Association, however, attacked the concept, saying the intent of the new organization is to "destroy press freedom." The association met in emergency session in Costa Rica.

Mexico's flood: rescuing families from their rooftops

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Irapuato, Mexico
Héctor Ramírez yawned as he squinted at the luminous dial on his watch.

"It's almost three. In another two hours there will be a little light and it'll be safer to go out onto the river again. That last trip was difficult with the increasing current and the darkness."

He paused, staring at the swirling waters. "No, we can't wait," he said. "We'll go out again, now. That water's rising fast and there may be more people out there needing help."

With that, he motioned to his 16-year-old son, José, to start up the motor on the small outboard.

Héctor is a grocer, and his son wants to be a civil engineer. Ordinarily they use the boat for pleasure.

This night the small boat and its two-man crew already had brought 31 people to high ground from the rain-fed waters of the Silao.

Variations of the story were being repeated elsewhere on the Silao and on at least 30 other rivers in central Mexico — an area that has been drenched by 15 days of almost nonstop rain.

The result has been the most severe flooding in Mexican history, and "a panorama of ruin" for the area, according to Mexican President Luis Echeverría Alvarado, after he flew over the region.

Hundreds of thousands of Mexicans, however, are known to be homeless. Mexican officials say that number is approaching 1 million.

Here in Irapuato, a city of 200,000, at least half have fled their homes.

Throughout Mexico, some 50 are known dead, another 300 officially listed as missing, and scores injured.

Massive government efforts to rush relief supplies and personnel to the area are under way. But long before this aid was authorized, local people like Héctor and José had joined in the rescue operation.

It was still raining as Héctor and José, along with this reporter, made their way out into the Silao. With a steadily dimming flashlight Héctor occasionally scanned the shoreline.

The rain was getting heavier, and the three of us hurriedly bailed water from the bottom of the boat. Héctor abruptly stopped, ordering us to do likewise and to be still. He had caught some sound.

It could be another rescue craft. But Héctor thought not, and José turned the boat in the direction ordered by his father.

Suddenly, a wall loomed up in front. It turned out to be an adobe dwelling.

On the roof, only two feet above the waters, huddled a family of eight, including a three-month-old baby.

It was not long before the family was nestled in the water-laden boat and José was steering it expertly down river two miles to the landing where he and his father had taken all the other refugees.

As Héctor and this reporter held on to the edge of the boat and tried to keep from being too much of a drag on the heavily laden craft, he commented, "Not a bad catch for a trip I almost didn't make."

Jamaica— hard times amid great expectations

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time when Jamaica was expected to be the success story among the new nations in the Caribbean.

It may eventually prove to be.

But the lovely Caribbean island, in the midst of a serious recession, which, coupled with ugly violence, has led to a flight of business, businessmen, and investors.

So serious is the situation that Prime Minister Michael Manley recently sought help from three other former British colonies — Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and Guyana.

They came through with an emergency \$88 million loan to assist Jamaica with its balance of payments problems.

Jamaica's economy depends largely on revenue from its bauxite mines, still mainly owned by a number of United States and Canadian companies. Due in part to added tax levies on these firms, however, bauxite production is off by almost a third and tax revenues actually are \$100 million less than expected this year.

Moreover, the island is saddled with a mas-

sive foreign debt which "seems to escalate year after year without letup," as a government spokesman admitted in May.

During the next five years, Jamaica must repay \$300 million on the foreign loans. The \$88 million from Jamaica's three Caribbean partners adds to the debt burden, of course, but it does bail out the country at a critical moment.

Jamaica had hoped that its bauxite reserves would supply the needed revenue for development, fueling a variety of projects. But United States and Canadian purchasers of the mineral find it less expensive to obtain bauxite from Australia and pay the freight charges than to get it from Jamaica and pay the tax levies.

In addition to cutting back their bauxite production, the foreign companies have laid off workers, adding to Jamaica's already high unemployment, which now stands, according to official statistics, at a quarter of the population.

The unemployment problem is, in part, responsible for the growing violence in the slums of Kingston, the capital — a situation that has led to the imposition of a state of emergency by the Manley government.

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Foreign fishing boats: too fast for the Navy

By Denis Wederell
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, New Zealand
There had not been such excitement in home waters in more than 30 years.

A Taiwanese squid boat was caught working within the 12-mile seaward economic zone off New Zealand, and it turned and ran rather than follow a fisheries patrol launch into port as instructed.

The skipper, one Weng Chang-nan, said later in court that he had not understood the demand by the commander of the patrol launch, which he thought was just another fishing boat, that his radar was not working, and that his maps were inadequate.

However, before he gave up and was escorted into port the New Zealand Ministry of Defense had called out two launches, two of the Navy's biggest frigates, an Orion maritime

long-range patrol aircraft, and a number of Skyhawk light attack bombers.

One of the launches fired its machine guns over the Taiwanese boat, but could not catch it. The launches are not good deep sea boats. The foreign vessel was not finally apprehended until one of the Skyhawk warplanes fired a burst of cannon fire across its bow.

Eventually the owners of the Taiwanese vessel had to pay \$1,100 in fines levied against skipper Weng plus an undisclosed sum to get their boat back.

This all serves to illustrate the problems New Zealand expects to have in policing and taking advantage of the 200-mile-wide economic zone that is likely to be adopted by the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in New York this August. For this country, that measure would mean control of 1.4 million square miles of ocean — a task it is ill-equipped to handle. Indeed, New Zealanders are asking

themselves how the country is going to patrol a 200-mile zone when it cannot now maintain adequate control over foreign fishing boats venturing within the current 12-mile limit.

Japan is the country that fishes these waters most heavily, followed in no particular order by the Soviet Union, Taiwan, and South Korea. However, New Zealand fishermen contend that some of these other Asian boats are under charter to Japanese fishing companies.

Last year the Japanese are estimated to have lifted 100,000 tons of fish from New Zealand waters.

The Soviet fishing activity, meanwhile, seems to have a naval aspect about it. Some of the Soviet trawlers reportedly carry far more electronic gear than ordinary fishing boats are likely to need. The New Zealand Government is concerned about the growing Soviet naval presence in the South Pacific and in the Indian

Ocean, and ships of the Soviet fleet have used the 1,200-mile-wide Tasman Sea to take passage between this country and Australia.

New Zealanders are frustrated by, and envious of, the catches of foreign boats. Their own fleet of trawlers is made up of two- and three-man boats that commonly stay out only for a day or two at a time.

New Zealand boats land about 50,000 tons of fish a year, plus about 4,500 tons of rock lobster, much of which is exported to the United States. Fish exports last year earned more than \$20 million — nearly half of it coming from lobster sales alone.

Says Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Douglas MacIntyre, "When the Law of the Sea Conference finally agrees to a 200-mile zone, we shall have one of the world's largest fisheries. We have to develop it. It may be necessary to do so with some overseas backing, either in capital or expertise."

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Strollers in Stockholm's largest shopping area

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



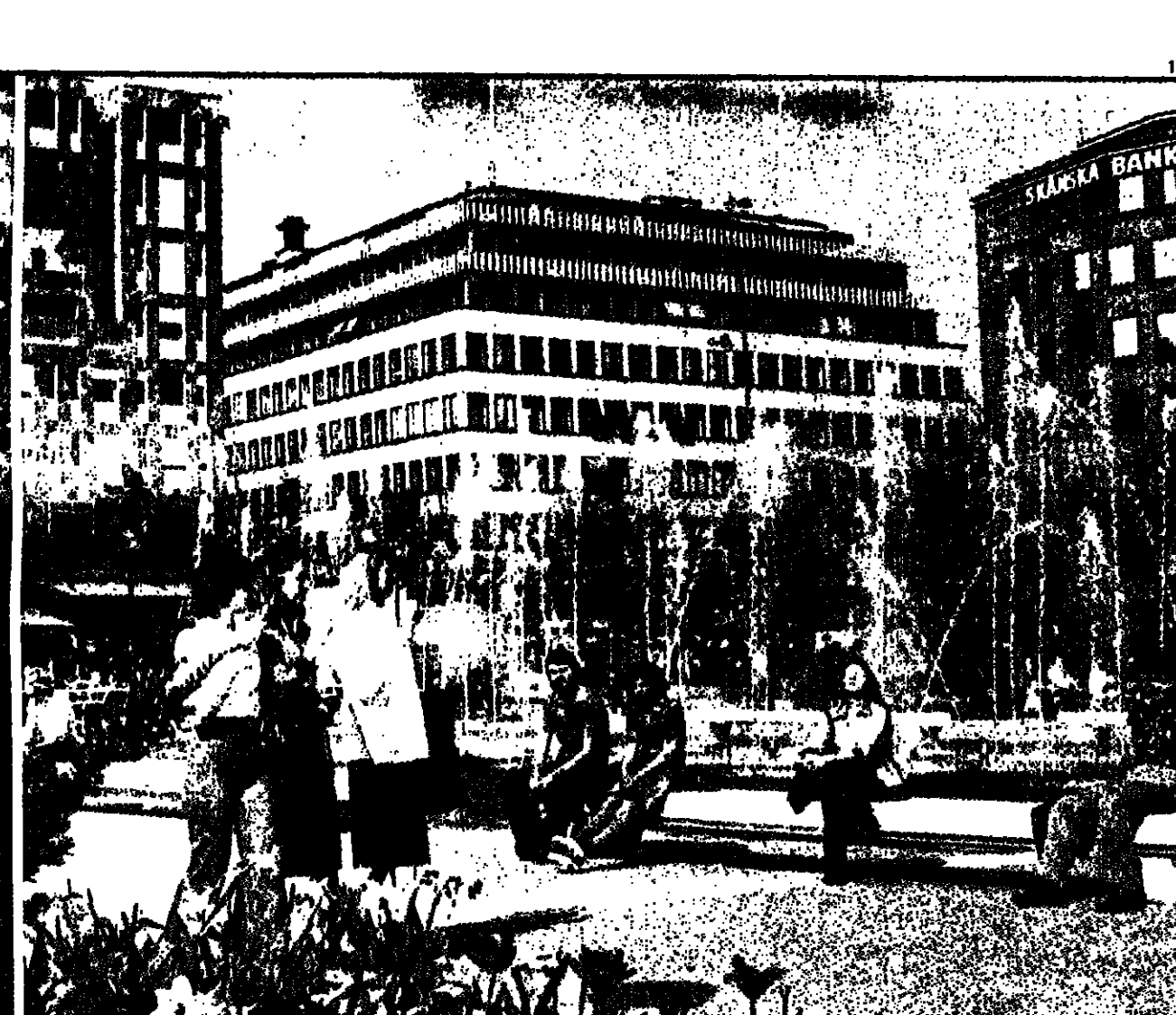
Parliament's temporary home while Rigsdag is renovated

Foto-Hemmel



Like the cave-like walls of the subway in Stockholm

By Gösta Glase



Benches near a fountain in a Stockholm park lure visitors

By David Anable

Has Social Democracy in Sweden run its course?

For 44 years the Social Democrats have controlled this tight, homogeneous family of a nation, enacting all the old liberal ideas of justice and molding an all-embracing welfare state. Recently a string of embarrassments, involving such people as filmmaker Ingmar Bergman and author Astrid Lindgren, have stirred discontent that could lead to an election upset this fall.



Astrid Lindgren

Rivkin

By David Anable

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Astrid Lindgren wrote a fairy tale ... and shook the whole Swedish Government. In her satirical, tongue-in-cheek tale, Mrs. Lindgren told of her troubles with the tax authorities:

"You know that this year you owe 102 percent in taxes?"
"You're kidding, there aren't that many percent."
"Oh yes, in Montsmania there are any number of percentage points."

The public's reaction was instant and overwhelming. Through "Pomperipossa in Montsmania," published in the mass circulation daily Expressen, the renowned children's writer had touched the people's hearts on one of the most sensitive issues here — high taxation.

"I never realized what a bombshell it would be," says Mrs. Lindgren softly but with a twinkle in her grandmotherly eye.

To make matters worse, Finance Minister Gunnar Strang responded abrasively. "He was very high and mighty and said I wrote excellent children's books and should stick to them," Mrs. Lindgren explains. Although this all too actual quirk in the tax laws was later corrected, the Swedes' growing anxiety on another sensitive issue, high-handed officialdom, was given another twist.

Turmoil of doubts

Thus the "Lindgren affair" became one more in a string of "affairs" which in recent months have helped pitch this normally placid country into a turmoil of doubts, self-questioning, and second thoughts about Sweden's 44-year-old reign of Social Democracy. Among the "affairs":

— There was that affable case crammed with banknotes seized at the airport as it was about to be smuggled from Sweden's Social Democratic Party to the metalworkers union in Finland.

— There was the embarrassing discovery in the Spanish Canary Islands of the vacationing boss of the Swedish

Transport Workers Union — when the union, was supposed to be on a tour of the Canary Islands.

— There was the Minister of Industry's pet "Stechen '80" project, whose much-vaunted plans went wildly astray, costs zooming out of sight and the number of expected jobs plummeting.

— And there was the "Borgman affair," with the famous film producer arrested on suspicion of tax evasion, the incarceration overnight of film star Bibi Andersson (no access to lawyers or family); and the taxman's alleged bargaining with Bergman which led to the latter's release.

Faith shaken

Regardless of the detailed rights and wrongs of each affair, or of their relative importance, their accumulation has begun to shake the faith of many Swedes in their long-cherished Social Democratic rulers, in the traditional welfare state, in the corruption of officials, and in the security of their freedoms here.

Referring to the Social Democrats whom she has supported but now opposes, Mrs. Lindgren says, "After the past 44 years in power the party has gradually become a bureaucracy. They are so concerned about power they care about the people any more. ... There is too much support for this aspect of socialism."

As Mrs. Lindgren expresses similar criticisms is Kennet Andersson, president of Svensk Filmindustri, the company that has the rights to Ingmar Bergman's films:

"Even in a wonderful country like Sweden there is an alarming trend — the growing tolerance of intolerance. That is the first step toward losing liberty."

So perturbed was Mr. Fant that he rolled up his sleeves and produced his own allegorical film, a sort of nightmare of double-talk and arrests-for-dissent. In a mythical land called Montsmania (the name later borrowed by Mrs. Lindgren for her own mock fairy tale). Twice shown on TV, the Fant film attracted a 1.1 million audience each time out of an 8 million total population.

Mr. Fant and others are particularly worried by the potential for abuse in some new laws, such as that permitting tax police, with minimal suspicions, to enter homes and

to search for proof of tax evasion. In this high-tax society with the steepest marginal rates in the world for average income earners, tax evasion, though publicly frowned upon, is frequently indulged (by 30 percent of taxpayers, according to one poll).

Seeing that power of the state has increased, chief spokesman Ulf Lundvik says, "You have to be vigilant to make sure the police do not misuse people's rights." His of- fense, investigating the tax authorities' handling of the Borgman affair, and considering the police role in it.

Another thing that "people are scared stiff about," says Lundvik, is the possible misuse through computers of identification numbers that are creeping in everywhere — each person's official papers, insurance forms, car registration, police records, census returns, university admissions, medical prescriptions, and checks. A new computer system is being introduced that will make it possible to check each person's official papers, insurance forms, car registration, police records, census returns, university admissions, medical prescriptions, and checks. A new computer system is being introduced that will make it possible to check each person's official papers, insurance forms, car registration, police records, census returns, university admissions, medical prescriptions, and checks.

Reached a moment of decision. The Social Democrats' broad political program too seems to have reached a moment of decision.

After the past 44 years in power the party has gradually become a bureaucracy. They are so concerned about power they care about the people any more. ... There is too much support for this aspect of socialism."

Spending favored

Having built their all-embracing welfare state, the Social Democrats are faced with a fundamental question. In the words of Jörn Donner, film director and author of numerous books including one on Ingmar Bergman: "The Social Democrats have put through all the old liberal ideas of social justice. This is largely achieved. It is a question of where to go from here?"

For, "where to go from here" appears to be toward a more worker and union control of industry. Sweden is not at all a "socialist" state in the traditional sense of public ownership. Its flourishing mixed economy is one that lays the golden eggs to pay for the welfare state. About 5 percent of industry is publicly owned, far less than many other European countries such as Britain.

"It is much more important that the people have work than that we nationalize industry," says one official of the labor confederation ("LO").

Instead of nationalization the Social Democrats and their labor allies have opted for worker participation and power sharing.

Workers gain power

Already workers in a company employing at least 100 people have the right to place two representatives on the board of directors. A new bill would extend this right to workers in companies employing only 25 or more people.

More important, a law passed this month and taking effect Jan. 1 will give workers a powerful say in most of the major activities of their companies. It requires employers to negotiate with unions on production changes, organizational shifts, ownership deals, and much else.

Further in the future is a labor confederation proposal for an annual transfer of one-fifth of company profits into worker funds. The long-run effect of this would be something approaching a worker takeover. Realizing its implications, the Social Democratic government has handed the idea without any commitment to a commission for three years of study.

But the likely trend of Social Democratic policy seems clear. Not surprisingly it does not appeal to Sweden's more conservative elements.

"For the first time I feel deeply a sense of insecurity in Sweden, not personal insecurity but for what the country's future will be," says Gustav von Platen, editor in chief of the conservative daily Svenska Dagbladet.

Loss of support

More worrying for the Social Democrats is the defection of some traditional supporters, not least well-known ones such as Mrs. Lindgren and Mr. Bergman. Again, Jörn Donner sums it up:

"Sweden has reached a moral and spiritual crisis in society. Suddenly people are asking what it all means, or feeling doubt without understanding."

The results can be traced visibly in the polls. In April the normally steady 42-to-50 percent backing for the Social

Democrats dropped to 38.5 percent. They have recovered only slightly since.

At the same time the Communist Party, the Social Democrats' tacit but essential ally on many issues in an evenly divided parliament, has split several different ways. The Communists may not gain the necessary 4 percent of total votes in this September's election to qualify for parliamentary seats.

Hence the outlook for the Social Democrats this September is unusually bleak.

But under Prime Minister Olof Palme they are fighting back.

They point out that the civil service operates independently, carrying out ministerial directives under the eyes of the ombudsmen. That bureaucratic growth has mainly been of "useful" people such as doctors and nurses, teachers and day-care attendants.

Economic record

They assert that they have already been shifting the burden of taxation from direct to indirect taxes. They draw attention to their economic record — largely avoiding the world's recession, holding unemployment to less than 2 percent and inflation to 10 percent while greatly increasing real incomes.

All agree, however, that even if the Social Democrats are ousted this fall, there will be no radical changes. Foreign policy would hardly change at all under a Liberal-Conservative coalition. And the difference on domestic policy would more likely be a loss of momentum leftward than a strong shift to the right.

"We have to keep all this social welfare, of course," says Conservative Party leader Gösta Bohman. "We might make the structure better."

This underlines the essential stability of Swedish society and the consensus nature of its politics.

One has to be careful not to overestimate the signs. Swedes seem, in fact, to be hesitating more over whether to take a breather while pondering which way to go forward rather than deciding to turn back.

home

A dining room can be for more than meals

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dining rooms — large, formal and gracious — are still extant. If you are fortunate enough to have one, you may want to reassess its role in your family living and entertaining.

Is your dining room simply wasted space between special dinner parties? Is it dull and prosaic in its aspect? Or is it enjoyed daily?

Cynthia Rich Thurber, an interior designer in suburban Weston, Massachusetts, transformed a spacious traditional Boston dining room into one that could be used day in and day out for family meals, entertaining, comfortable conversation, desk work, and putting with plants in a window greenhouse. The designer used a reflective high-gloss paint on walls and ceiling and installed 10 mirror panels and a mirrored folding screen, to add cheerful sparkle and light, and to reflect all the colors used in the room as well as the gleam of silver.

The room, as seen in the accompanying drawing, sings with shine and color. The walls are covered with two shades of orange sherbet, and the ceiling with a high off-white sheen. The golden oak dining chairs, survivors of the family's summer house purchased in 1921, were given a coat of red-brown Evans Latex stain which allows the grain of the wood to show through. Their "upholstering" included being upholstered in pink textured velvet and trimmed with chrome nailheads. The two wheelback chairs, which sit in front of two side windows, are painted off-white. The Turkish mohair Oriental rug on the floor is woven in shades of orange, gold, blue, and red.

Brunschwig & Fils fabrics used in the room include the love-seat pattern which mixes pinks, blues, dark reds, oranges, and an orange fabric at the windows. The hand-painted cornice is decorated with a motif taken from the Oriental rug.

The ten mirror panels cost more than \$400 to have installed, and an electrician had to reposition the sconces. The mirror background, however, gives the sconces new scale and importance.

The handsome folding screen in the left corner is actually an inverted garage door, purchased from a building supply house for \$115, and glamorized with mirror panels.

An 18th century English sideboard along one wall and an English secretary on the other (both good reproductions) add traditional elegance. The secretary, placed near the kitchen, holds the owner's cookbook library and provides handy desk space for menu planning, ordering, and letter writing.



A window greenhouse, high gloss paint and reflective panels make this dining room 'sing'

In order to provide for a conversational seating so family and friends could be near the cook in the kitchen, the large dining table and six chairs were placed well off center in the room. A small tilt-top round table with patchwork cover is set for additional guests, who will sit on the drawn-up wing chair and the two decorative wheelback chairs.

The greenhouse window by Lord and Burnham could be a do-it-yourself addition to any dining room, and worth its \$275 price tag for the garden atmosphere it provides and for adding such visual width and brightness to the room. This 72-inch-high greenhouse window, is

15 inches deep, and replaces the regular window frame. It is open to the room so it has a hothouse "micro" climate placed in this greenhouse window, with east, are sedums, succulents, grape vines, gnomes, baby tears, seedlings of vegetables, and even rather delicate plants.

The centerpiece on the dining table is a silk flower arrangement, and a small terra-cotta pots of green basil, as well as butter plates. A note of whimsy in the stone animals spotted around the work includes Andrew Wyeth's 1938 painting called "First Flight."

Day care for the elderly: 'I used to dial 'operator' just to hear a voice'

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Mary Wendorf kept to herself for more than 20 years.

She went out of her apartment once a week to buy groceries, rarely bothered to watch television, and could not hold a needle when she tried to crochet. When she wanted to read, she found herself repeating each word over five or six times. In addition, she had physical problems, and did not feel like having company.

"I was in the wilderness," she said. But when contacted by the Kingsbridge Center, the large Bronx institution of the Jewish Hospital and Home for Aged, about joining its day-care program, she agreed she probably should do it, but asked, "How does the cat get over the river?"

"I finally took at least nine months to get me here," said Mrs. Wendorf. "The first day, I was trembling when I came." Mrs. Wendorf is picked up by an estate car on Tuesdays and Thursdays and spends those days participating in activities of Kingsbridge Center, which houses more than 1,100 people in residential, health-related, or skilled nursing facilities.

The day-care program is the first in New York City and was two years old on May 24.

"For the older person who is fragile, has physical problems, is perhaps depressed, and is just hanging on, the services of day care are

managing to help them stay in the community," said Rose Bernstein, the social worker for the day-care program. She has no need to refer to the sign in her office which reads: "Hearing is a faculty, listening is an art," because that is what she does.

The staff has access to all the services of the center which is a waxed and polished colorful, busy complex part of an institution which, since its founding in 1870, has been a pioneer in the field of serving the elderly.

"If I paid \$1,000 a week, I would not get such attention," said Mrs. Wendorf.

The administrator of Kingsbridge Center, Aaron Berkowitz, said, "For day care, the cost is \$27 a day with meal. For a resident in the skilled nursing division, the cost is \$82 to \$70 a day, and if he had to go to the hospital, that would be \$340 a day." Mr. Berkowitz added that residential care would include day and night care, seven days a week, and that at the most, day care would be only five days a week.

The center is reimbursed approximately \$20 a day by Medicaid for each day-care participant.

"Plus the fact that in addition to dollars, we are returning useful citizens to the community," he said.

States like New York, Florida, Maryland, and Arizona have set up day-care programs for the elderly, and, according to Mr. Berkowitz, have forced the federal government into taking action if it would not have taken otherwise. Most of the Medicaid funds, he said, are spent on institutional care, and not on prevention.

A skilled interest by the day-care staff in those referred to the center has revealed a quality of life which is threadbare, and often desperate.

Many of the older people live on cake, or something like cereal. Depression is common among many of the older people who have had huge losses — financial, physical, family, status. Many have known very comfortable situations and now are having to live on social security.

One woman at the day-care program saves some of her food from her lunch to give to her neighbor's dog. That way, she says, the dog is her friend and waits for her and wags his tail when she returns home. Another woman said that before day care, she used to dial "operator" once a week so she could hear a voice. Now, the day-care staff telephones everyone before they are picked up in the morning, and they also telephone if they know someone is not feeling well.

"People who have had no contact with the rest of the world are making a connection with the world," said Mrs. Bernstein. "Suddenly, you see a person coming to life."

Day-care participants are very interested in "modern" subjects. One man, for instance, might report he was feeling badly because his grandson had told him he wanted to stay over with his girl friend, and the older person had not done the right thing, he felt, he had not told him. "Not in my home."

A retired professor from the Bronx Community College told the group during a lecture, "Just because we are older people, doesn't

Kissing computers—a way to keep users honest?

By Richard M. Harley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Some Japanese technicians have taken to kissing their computers — not out of affection, but to find an effective way of identifying computer users.

This "lip print" experiment, not by any means perfected for general use, is one example of an international effort to curb a growing number of crimes in which the tool is a computer.

Reported U.S. cases of "computer abuse" (improperly tampering with computers for financial or other gain) have risen from 2 in 1966, to 33 in 1970 and 66 in 1973, according to the Stanford Research Institute.

Statistics show that from 1963 to 1975 losses due to reported computer abuse (and there is no way of telling how many abuses go undetected) came to \$65 million. This does not take into account the Los Angeles Equity Funding insurance fraud of 1973 in which some \$4,000 take insurance policies were produced through company computers, with a reported company loss of \$200 million, and \$2 billion for stockholders of Equity Funding.

Practical things to do

In his new book, "Crime By Computer," Donn B. Parker points out some practical

things the financial community and the public can do to keep computer use honest:

- Insure the integrity of employees. "If the EDP [electronic-data processing] personnel cannot be trusted, then forget all the technical methods of computer security."

- Keep computers in safe areas, with limited, selective entry of personnel (although as Price Waterhouse & Co. management consultant G. Hunter Jones says, physical-risk security should not outpace internal controls against errors and manipulation).

- Although it may be 5 to 8 years before fully adequate safeguard methods are developed, companies should demand electronic safeguards and checking devices — even if it means paying more for the computer.

- Separation of responsibilities among people in positions of trust, and isolation of library records from the general programming staff, can reduce the opportunities for personal manipulation of data.

- Better methods of user identification need to be developed to replace ID cards and account numbers. Some newer concepts ranging from fingerprinting and measuring, to voice identification, in even the Japanese "lip printing" have not yet proved to be satisfactory ways of preventing unauthorized use of computers.

- Legislation, says Mr. Parker, "would prob-

ably be the largest incentive to force the need for secure computer systems." And says Susan Nycum, San Francisco attorney who specializes in the field, laws need to be adapted to apply to cases of computer crime. For example, provisions in many state and federal theft statutes do not recognize "theft" of unwritten information from a computer system as "tangible" enough to prosecute.

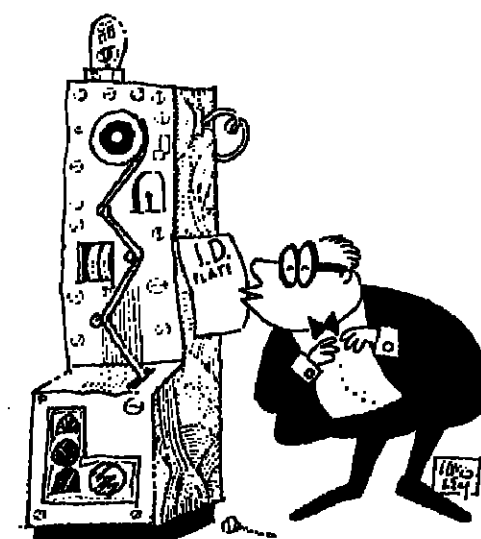
- Individuals should check the accuracy of figures on computer printouts (bank statements, etc.) to detect both machine errors and intentional crimes. Some of the most subtle and lucrative "computer crimes" have involved deduction of minute sums from large numbers of company or personal bank accounts.

Security neglected

According to Mr. Parker, the computer systems commercially available today were not designed or built with concern for security as "a significant enough criterion."

Without denying the need to address "computer crime," Robert Courtney of IBM says it is easy to overplay the significance of such crimes at present. "It's my contention that incompetence-caused errors and omissions (which comprise easily more than 50 percent of computer errors), and the damage done by such wrong information, tower over acts committed through malicious intention."

Anticipating some knotty legal problems



raised by the issue, Washington attorney Ronald L. Winkler points to the occasional practice of government agencies accumulating computer-stored information about the financial states of private companies.

He wonders if such information could be adequately safeguarded, for instance, from competing companies.

Tips for businessmen abroad: how not to look silly

By Kaye Barnick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What should a businessman eat for lunch when he's assigned to Iran?

He can eat most anything he wants from the native menu, but he should not "brown-bag it," says Alison Lanier, an expert on the etiquette of doing business overseas. Because such casual eating habits may be considered indiscreet among business people in some areas, the foreigner should consider eating at a moderately priced local restaurant.

This kind of advice, provided by Mrs. Lanier through her company, Overseas Briefing Associates (BA) can save a businessman and his family either embarrassment or cultural shock. When things don't work out overseas, employees and their families are sometimes returned early to their home country — at great expense to the company.

OBA director and owner Lanier says there is greater need for transfer preparation because of today's fast-shrinking world and the expanding business exchange with nonindustrialized countries in less-familiar regions, particularly the Middle East and Asia. Such countries are importing a broad range of skilled personnel — from top executives to foremen and workers.

According to the director of another firm, Peter DiDomenico of the Chicago-based Employee Relocation Council, Inc., a nonprofit as-

sociation of U.S. corporations involved in domestic and international transfer, some corporations provide their own in-house briefings. These can be effective, too, says Mr. DiDomenico. "They have to have the expertise necessary to develop programs, and it all depends on the corporate commitment to do it right."

Working with employees of over 75 companies, including General Electric, Celanese, Union Carbide, American Bell, 3M, Esso, Eastman, and Allied Van Lines, Mrs. Lanier and her associates have assisted with a number of the major concerns of transferred employees; the family's uncertainty about possible problems; coping with differences in customs, pace, priorities, and family attitudes in the host country; and finding good schools, medical care, shopping facilities, social groups, and other services.

At a recent OBA briefing for a division being transferred to Iran, the briefers were an Iranian man-and-woman team — the woman a teacher and Iranian-student liaison for a Connecticut university, and her colleague, a businessman and economic advisor to the UN. Being parents themselves, they counseled the Americans about potential problems with their "independent, curious, and ebullient" children — who often are not well-received by Iranian mothers or children.

Another lesson in cultural diplomacy was offered for the adults. Apparently Americans in Iran have sometimes been quick to point out the mistakes of the Iranians who work under

them. This "tell-it-like-it-is" approach has been blamed for high turnover among Iranian employees working with new arrivals. The briefers emphasized that a little courtesy goes a long way, pointing out that one recently briefed company had lost none of its native employees since the arrival of American personnel, while a less-prepared company had lost 70 percent due to this problem.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

French tie insurance to driving record

Paris

Half-price automobile insurance for good drivers and double premiums, or worse, for bad drivers has been approved by the French Government, effective October, 1978.

For the first year the reduction in premiums will be 10 percent, with an additional 5 percent each year until the premium is halved. For a driver designated as having caused one accident the permanent increase in premium is 10 percent. Those who have caused two accidents pay the normal premium plus 40 percent. After three accidents the premium is doubled.

The increases continue until the point where, in the words of a Paris broadcaster, "the driver causing an accident will bid his car a final farewell and walk home."

Mim buys parent shares

Sydney, Australia

Australia's giant mining firm, Mim Holdings, Ltd., has decided to pay \$87.5 million to take up a 13.7 percent equity stake in its former American parent company, Asarco, Inc.

Under the agreement, announced by Mim chairman Sir James Fooks, the Australian lead-zinc-silver-copper miner will subscribe for 3.5 million shares to be issued by American Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd., and will buy an additional half million shares in the open market over the next 18 months.

Mim Holdings, Ltd., whose mine in Queensland is the world's largest single mine, will become the largest single shareholder in Asarco once it acquires a 13.7 percent stake.

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Brazilian cruzeiro	.100
British pound	1.784
Canadian dollar	1.031
Colombian peso	.033
Danish krone	.163
French franc	.209
Dutch guilder	.367
Hong Kong dollar	.203
Israeli pound	.130
Italian lira	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
New Zealand dollar	.694
Norwegian krone	.180
Portuguese escudo	.033
South African rand	1.152
Spanish peseta	.015
Swedish krona	.224
Swiss franc	.404
Venezuelan bolivar	.233
W. German mark	.389

sports



Finally — the Olympics are off and running

By Larry Eldridge
Sports editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal
Political controversy notwithstanding, the 1976 Olympics got off to a rousing start with an impressive and colorful opening ceremony. Now as these 21st modern games begin to unfold, it looks as though the attention of the public is finally focused where it belongs — on the athletes and the competition.

Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain joined 70,000 spectators jammed into the architecturally striking new Olympic Stadium as the delegations marched in to stirring symphonic music. There were brief addresses by Canadian and Olympic officials, then Her Majesty spoke the prescribed 16 words which formally launched this competition among nations of the world every four years.

As always at these gatherings, the parade of the athletes provided both spectacle and emotion.

The United States team, marching much earlier in the alphabetical order than usual because of the spelling of its name (E-t-a-s-U-n-i-s) in this city where French is the official language, received a huge ovation. The cheer for the 474-member American contingent was exceeded, in fact, only by the tremendous roar which erupted when Canada marched in at the end as is traditional for the host country.

Another emotional moment came when the 44-member Israeli delegation entered the sta-

dium to sustained cheers — a tribute to courage in the face of adversity and also a sad reminder of what happened at Munich four years ago when 11 members of the 1972 Israeli team were killed in a terrorist raid. Sprinter Esther Roth, the only returning member of the team which competed in Munich, had the honor of carrying the flag this time.

New Zealand's athletes also got a rousing welcome, supporting that country's determination to stay in the games despite a large-scale African boycott because of its presence.

France, too, got a good reception, though not really as big as one might have expected in this city where most cultural and linguistic ties are to that nation. The French could console themselves, though, that they were the fashion kit of the day with the women resplendent in turquoise dress and coat ensembles with matching wide-brimmed hats while the men wore cream-colored coats, turquoise turtle-necks, and dark trousers.

The big sartorial surprise, though, came from the East European nations which have seldom in the past been known for their haute couture. The Russian costumes were particularly attractive, with the women wearing bright orange outfits over blue blouses and the men in beige suits. Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania also had bright, tasteful outfits in contrast to the more conservative styles of other years.

The Russians had the largest group among

the 96 delegations, with 523 marchers listed, while the Fiji Islands had the smallest contingent of two athletes and one official. East Germany, supposedly the fourth largest team with more than 300 participants, put only 100 or so into the parade.

With Taiwan withdrawing a day earlier rather than submit to Canada's demand that it not call itself China, and with numerous African countries throwing things into confusion by boycotting the parade at the last minute, there were several hundred fewer athletes than originally had been expected to march.

The absence of these and other competitors may dim the competition a bit but they hardly put a dent in the parade of many thousands or in the opening ceremonies as a whole.

A major moment of the day, as always, was the lighting of the Olympic flame — done this time by a pair of Canadian teen-agers representing both the French and English cultures of the nation. Other highlights included the turning over of the Olympic flag from previous host Munich, accomplished with folk dances by Bavarian and local Quebec groups. In bright costumes, and a grand finale gymnastic ballet by more than a thousand young Canadian dancers.

Then at last it was time to put both politics and entertainment aside and get on to what it's all supposed to be about — competition among thousands of athletes in 23 widely divergent sports.

British shot-putter takes aim at Montreal gold

By Larry Eldridge
Sports editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal
No Britisher has ever won the Olympic shot put — indeed none has even taken a medal since 1908 — but a burly, jovial policeman from the little village of Brampton near Cambridge, University may well change all that here.

Geoff Capes has come on strongly in the last two years to rank not only as the best shot-putter in the history of the United Kingdom, but one of the best in the world. His longest heave of 76 ft. 8½ in. plus his consistently strong performances of late put him right up there as a leading favorite along with Americans Al Feuerbach and George Woods. Perhaps even more important in this event where mental attitude plays such a big role, Geoff feels he is ready for a top effort.

"I should make it to the finals," says the 6 ft. 6 in. long-bearded giant, and then adds, "In theory — on paper — I have a good chance. In the end it comes down to the crunch — to the day itself. A big thing is who wants it the most — and I want it. I've won gold medals in the Commonwealth Games, the European Indoors, the European Outdoors, the European Cup. There's only one left — and I've saved a place on the mantelpiece for it!"

Capes notes that he comes by his size naturally, which he feels gives him an advantage over those who try to build up their weight artificially through the use of forbidden drugs. The latter risk disqualification if caught, and in any event are "only fooling themselves," according to Geoff, since there is no evidence that such attempts ever lead to improved performance.

"My mother is six feet, her father was 6-8, and his father 6-7," he says. "I was 6-4 and 200 pounds by the time I was 14. I grew up on a farm and worked there until I joined the police force when I was 19. My strength comes from lots of hard work and good food."

Food is something Capes still partakes of with gusto — so much so that it's fortunate he doesn't have to satisfy his gargantuan appetite with his police salary alone. When he's home, he gets three pounds of steak and three quarts of milk daily courtesy of a meat chain and a dairy company who want to do their part toward that hoped-for gold medal.

"Actually I only eat like that in the winter when I'm trying to put on weight for the coming season," he says. "Right now I'm a little heavy at 212, so I'm trying to cut down."

Despite his girth, Capes is amazingly quick and agile when he whips around to heave the 16-pound ball — and he isn't worried that the

few extra pounds spread out over a frame his size will slow him down to any appreciable degree.

Capes, who is now 28, doesn't really seem worried about anything at the moment even though he was a bust in his only other Olympics, failing to get past the qualifying round at Munich four years ago. He still calls that the biggest disappointment of his career, but he isn't dwelling on that failure here.

Capes proved an engaging conversationalist as he relaxed after a training session by stretching out his huge bulk over an upper bunk in his Olympic Village quarters, and it soon became apparent that he is a man who does things his own way — such as going off by himself to practice in seclusion.

"I've just got this thing," he said. "When I train with others, it makes me too competitive and I don't get the technical work done. In my mind, I see other athletes there it becomes a competition. Even if I just look at another shot-putter walking along the street, I start getting vibrations and feeling aggression."

Staying away from his rivals is just one way Geoff is trying to make sure he reaches top form here. Another unusual move was deciding to come to Montreal via an eight-day ocean liner journey.

Editorial—
Give Olympics
back to
the athletes

It is unfortunate that political clouds overshadowed the opening of the 1976 Olympic Games, especially when the avowed purpose of these athletic contests is to promote brotherhood. The re-drawals and boycotts by various Arab and Arab nations as well as Taiwan, ready have made a mockery of this. And now that politics regrettably has been injected into the games the difficulty that no one can be certain where it will end.

First the pet political positions of certain nations, such as Canada's and the on the Taiwan issue or the black opposition to South Africa's racism are highlighted. But could the Olympics survive the impact when and if the issues, such as human rights, also be used as a yardstick to determine if a nation is worthy to compete? The outlook is dubious.

And what about the athletes themselves? One recalls the long years of training that have prepared the preparation of the fine young women who headed for Montreal's great determination and perhaps the hopes of winning — only to find their disqualification or withdrawing at the last minute. The athletes have made no violation of the rules themselves; they are innocent victims of disputes which they have no control.

Canada did a major disservice to world community by waiting so long to make its position clear on the Taiwan issue. The Canadian Government made it long ago warned that the Chinese nationalist presence would provoke a controversy, but the fact remains that the selection of the Montreal grounds it would accept the national Olympic Committee's decision and it was not the IOC which provoked controversy.

All this wrangling over political and social matters at the great international sports event is most unseemly — and at further trouble ahead. The Olympic Games were designed to pit individual athletes against each other, not against nations. If the games must be an arena for political gladiators as it then the world will need to devise a mechanism for inspiring its young athletes and determining which among them is deemed the globe's best. Giving the game back to the athletes would seem a course.

"I thought it would be a better way to get acclimatized to the climate, the food, and in training habits. The last day was particularly important — and such a shock to your body."

Now that he's here, Capes is ready for his own remaining big goal. After all, fully, it will be retirement.

"When one has been in athletics since age of six, and at the top most of the game, getting a bit tired," he says. "Also, I have a job (he's a physical education instructor) other police officers now after years of being a beat or riding in a patrol car, and of all there's my family."

"I really miss my wife and children, have to travel so much. My little boy and every time I pack a training bag I say, 'You're not going to throw the ball again, are you?' My two-year-old girl gets upset over she sees me train. It's been a big loss for everybody."

Despite it all, Geoff wants to leave his shot slightly open for the possibility that he should miss out here.

"But if I get a medal — gold or silver or bronze — I've had it," he says.

Paradise found
Portugal's Algarve—province of pluses

By Leavitt F. Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If any place in the world deserves to be rated a vacation paradise, it is the Algarve region of Portugal.

The smallest of that country's provinces, the Algarve yet has many vacation pluses: 18 hours of sunshine a day and an irregular cliff-hanging coastline that stretches for nearly 125 miles and boasts fine sandy beaches, placid coves, championship golf courses, tennis courts, boating marinas, horseback riding, top-grade accommodations, and a variety of small restaurants all specializing in seafoods.

And most important for the vacationer, there is a serenity here that sets a tempo conducive to rest and relaxation.

A change in this atmosphere seems unlikely. The Portuguese Government, fully aware of nature's magnificent handiwork along its coast, has set building regulations aimed at protecting the area from overdevelopment.

The Algarve is easily accessible from Lisbon by train, bus, plane, and automobile. Flight time from Lisbon to Faro, the province's capital, is 30 minutes. But it is much more rewarding to rent a car and drive to the Algarve — especially at the height of the tourist season when public carriers are crowded with local vacationers. Car travel also permits frequent stops to explore some of the area's small fishing villages or to take photographs of far-reaching seascapes. The roads are plainly marked, and there are plenty of small inns along the route — a journey to the Algarve should be leisurely.

Overlooking the sea

A rewarding overnight stop is at Sesimbra at the delightful Hotel do Mar, sitting astride a terraced hill overlooking the sea. One of the special events visitors find here is the return of the fishing fleet at day's end. The fish are immediately auctioned off at the water's edge. The catch could be anything from swordfish, weighing as much as 200 pounds, to 4-ounce sardines!

My favorite resort in the Algarve is the Penina Golf Hotel, about an hour's drive from Faro. The hotel was one of the first offering luxurious accommodations in the area and today continues to attract guests from England, West Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and the United States. Its champion-

ship 18-hole golf course is one of the most demanding in the province, having been laid out on a rice field with dozens of lateral waterways to plague the golfer. From Oct. 9 to 16 of this year, golfers from 54 nations will compete in the Penina World Cup Eisenhower Trophy.

The other three championship golf courses are at Vilamoura, Vale do Lobo, and Quinta do Lago.

Praia da Rocha is a popular meeting place for Americans and Europeans seeking sunny beaches and fine restaurants. Facing the sea is the five-star Hotel Algarve, where guests are served breakfast on their balconies overlooking the beach and ocean.

Three side trips

Among the several interesting side trips I made on my visit to the Algarve were stops at Albufeira, Vilamoura, and Sagres. Albufeira, a charming city dating back many centuries, retains its narrow streets, glistening white houses, and churches with their Moorish cupolas. From the upper heights of the city the camera buff will find wide-sweeping views of the town to photograph.

Vilamoura, formerly occupied by the Romans, is only 11 miles from the Faro airport. The town is being developed in an orderly fashion and it now offers a large complex of hotels, bungalows, motel, swimming pool, and an 18-hole golf course.

The trip east to Sagres is a visual feast: on one side, the sea batters the jagged cliffs; on the other is wind-swept land strewn with rocks where vegetation struggles to exist. The more than 500-foot Aspa Tower marks the highest cliff on the Algarve Coast.

As there is no winter here, any season is a pleasant time to visit the Algarve. Even in February — an "unseasonable" time of year in many areas — flowers begin to bloom profusely. First the bean fields with their yellow blossoms fluttering in the breezes, then in the meadows the narcissus brighten the landscape. Blossoming orange trees fill the air with their fragrance. And most brilliant of all is the panorama of almond trees in full bloom, their flowers hanging from their branches like stars.

There are times in winter months when it is warm enough to swim in the ocean. Stroll barefoot along the beach, dipping a toe now and then into the froth of the sea and you'll soon know whether or not to put on that bathing suit!



The Algarve — splendor and solitude

Moissac abbey—high among the treasures of France

By Kimmis Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

We had studied photographs of the Moissac abbey. Twice we had visited the scale reproductions of its celebrated portal in Paris's unusual museum at the Palais de Chaillot, across the river from the Eiffel Tower. They're impressive, but they no more than hint at the Romanesque sweetness and power of the original.

But when my wife read about Moissac in Robert Payne's fine book, "The Splendours of France," she said, "We must go there."

It took us five years to make it, but we can say that it was well worth the wait. Our first view of the abbey was from the road, and we were

Bayeux and Vezelay — in other directions totally — high among French treasures.

The key is getting to Toulouse in southwest France. The region offers many inducements to art and history lovers, but for us it was always out of line with urgent goals, like Italy.

Still, if you're driving, getting to Toulouse from Paris is no problem. You can come straight south or you can bend west a little to take in Tours and the chateaux of the Loire, stop off at historic Poitiers, and go on to Bordeaux if you want to.

To go by train, take the TEE known as "Le Capitole" that leaves Paris at 7:45 a.m. and gets to Toulouse at 1:41 p.m., or take the night train at 8 and arrive at 11:58 p.m. Our advice would be to get there early, see things to see. We'd put Moissac along with

the first morning local out to Moissac, about 25 miles northwest.

But nail down a Toulouse hotel — there's a big selection of good ones opposite the station — immediately on arrival. We reached Toulouse ourselves about 9 p.m., and almost had to sleep in the station.

"It's such a commercial crossroads," said the station information agent, "that it's almost impossible to find a room this late. But why don't you try once more?" We did, and found a good room, modern, nicely decorated, in an unlikely building. It was cheap.

You could spend the night at Moissac. There's one top-class hotel, Moulin de Moissac, besides the less expensive Chapon-Fin and the Poste, and the inexpensive Pont

Napoleon. Rates rise these days; I'd count on \$15 to \$30 double, depending on category.

We had trouble finding the Moissac train, but a smiling engineer leaned out of his cab window to assure us his was it. And 46 minutes later, at a stop, he bawled out "Moissac!" loud enough to be heard the length of the train, watched for us to get off, and waved.

Nobody had told us how much there is to the abbey portal. We were prepared to gaze in wonder at the One Enthroned and the 24 elders, so movingly sculpted by some great unknown. We didn't know about the Rich Man Faring Sumptuously and Lazarus sitting comfortably, snugly you might say, in Abraham's bosom.

The portal rewards study, and so does the adjacent cloister with its Romanesque sculpture. We also visited the nearby museum, where the courteous caretaker was excited when I told her we had more than once visited Santiago de Compostela in Spain. That was one of the great pilgrim objectives in the Middle Ages and pilgrims en route there made Moissac a rest stop on their long trans-European foot journeys.

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people

Clip-clop, clip-clop

Why is this American driving a horse and carriage in London?

By Barbaranelly Hynes
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Early one morning recently I found myself leaning out my bedroom window, convinced that the sound I heard — a distinct clip-clop-clip-clop amidst the clamor of the 20th-century traffic — must be an illusion.

But, suddenly, the illusion became reality: A horse-drawn carriage passed nonchalantly under my window.

This was not the Queen's carriage (which is the only private one in present-day London), mind you, but rather an elegant but typical means of 19th-century transportation — the only incongruity being that it happens to be 1876.

On investigation, I found that this delightful conveyance belongs to Dennis Severs, a 27-year-old American from Escondido, California. Every day of the year, except for some in the coldest winter months, Mr. Severs dons a top hat and formal morning suit and steps into his place as an eloquent footman-guide.

Mr. Severs began his tours four years ago because of his delight in London's vivid history, which he considers to be "still very much alive." And between the tour — of his own colorful design — the sound of a horse's hooves, and the mannered mood which a Victorian carriage creates, his passengers find themselves irresistibly awakened to the past and present of this treasure-trove city.

The tour trots its way through the streets,

squares and mews of Knightsbridge, South Kensington, and Kensington, while Mr. Severs points out architectural clues to the thinking of various periods, and brings in all the notable figures and fashions of London.

Entertaining his passengers with a story-like patter, he tells just how great Great Britain was in the 19th century. "And unless we understand her greatness, nothing we see or use from Britain today makes any sense," he explains. Having stressed Britain's glorious past, he then describes, street by street, exactly how people lived during this grand era.

Mr. Severs directs his passengers' attention to the size of houses and explains that "a house of the 1860s would be larger than a house of the 1850s because its traditional structure was puffed up to appear grander as people became wealthier." At another stage, he points to a house with a double-front doorway and says with a chuckle, "Queen Charlotte insisted that her court wear the passé fashion of hoop skirts so that until her death in 1818, doorways had to be doubled in order to accommodate the width of women's skirts."

"The thing that makes London particularly interesting," he adds, "is that it is still lived in as it was — nothing has really gone yet."

London is built for the carriage, Mr. Severs points out when asked why he uses that instead of more ordinary forms of transport: "Street railings are cut at the right height so that one can see under them, and carriages, the most important feature of a house, are unviewable from the confines of a closed-in car," he says, beaming.



Dennis Severs: 'London is built for the carriage.'

To prepare for these tours, Mr. Severs absorbed all he could learn from those who witnessed the past, and still peruses history books on London in order to maintain accuracy.

On first reaction to the tour, the English, who tend to disapprove of the contrived, usually respond with the remark, "How typical," implying, Mr. Severs explains with a hint of embarrassment, "that only an American would go to such a fuss." Yet once they experience the tour, "their cynicism," he says, "frequently changes to approval."

But why should this young American go to

the trouble of borrowing money in order to go into the London tour business? It is not for profit as his expenses income. It is rather because of his awareness of what is good here. Mr. Severs says with a mixture of awe and respect, "is just what you make it everything you could want, if you look at it."

Dennis Severs' tours begin in April and are reached in London at: 584-7387 (no reservation is essential). The tour is 1 hour, and costs £4.50 (about \$9) per person.

Arctic canoeing: journey to the edge of the world

By Larry Wood
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

This month, 23 young people, sponsored by Whitworth College, will begin a journey by canoe into the Arctic. Their agenda: six to eight weeks at "the ragged edge of the world."

This is the fourth annual trip director Jay Pritchett has taken to introduce students to the magnificent scenery and hardships of the Far North.

Last year, a group of 28 explored an area never before seen by man. "In all history, there is no known record of anyone ever attempting to traverse the pristine labyrinth of ice-choked lakes and violent rivers between Lac de Gras and Bathurst Inlet on the rugged coast of the Arctic Sea," says Mr. Pritchett.

This year's group of 8 women and 15 men will cover the same territory, but will take a somewhat different route in order to visit the inspiring Wilberforce Falls.

"Last year we headed north and east," says Mr. Pritchett. "This year, we're heading north and west. The trip begins again at Lac de Gras."

"We'll go down the Copper Mine River, into Providence Lake, and into Point Lake. The route will be north out of Point Lake 150 miles upstream to Takyuk Lake, then down the Hood River to the Arctic Ocean."

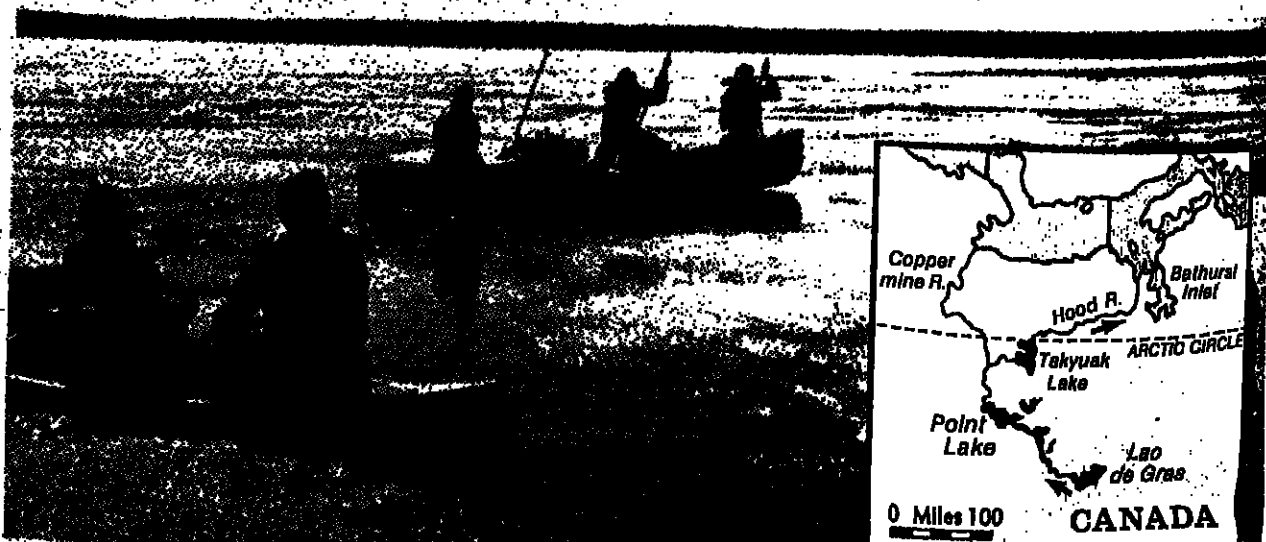
En route down the river, they will pass Wilberforce Falls, which is the highest waterfall north of the Arctic Circle. That puts them on the Arctic Ocean, where they will be heading south for about 150 miles.

"Last year we navigated a river that had never been traveled before," says Mr. Pritchett. "This year, we have more variety than we've had on any previous trip."

The 23 adventurers are sure they'll make it down the turbulent waters to the edge of the Arctic Ocean.

One reason for their confidence is that they are getting plenty of preparation and training before they take off. Another reason is Mr. Pritchett is a veteran adventurer who has spent 11 summers in the Arctic. He has taken five Whitworth groups to barren lands in the northern wilderness, always exploring areas where few humans have ever gone.

Two years ago the Whitworth group canoeed



"We are not a guided tour — we are on a new journey, experiencing things together."

more than 1,000 miles down the Back River to Chantry Inlet. Before that group of 28 had returned home, they had endured the many hardships of camping in the treeless, bleak-yet-wonderful Arctic.

Essentials

The new group of explorers will have new experiences. Mr. Pritchett lets each day of a journey develop according to the conditions at the time. "That's why," he says, "no trip should try to exactly repeat another."

Each person signing up for the journey has his own reasons for taking the trip to the top of the world, but all want to experience its vastness, its beauty, and its wildness. All can, if they wish, receive up to 10 quarter hours of college credit for work in natural history, zoology, botany, photography, geography, geology, ecology, or history.

Whether or not the students add an academic load is a matter of individual goals. But it's a certainty each person who makes the journey, during the summer ahead, will be tested on stamina, endurance, respect for nature, and tolerance for one another.

Mr. Pritchett considers four things essential to the journey ahead:

- "It must be of long enough duration so that the people can become part of the land."
- "The route must be remote enough to be a true wilderness."
- "The trip must be so difficult that each day's progress generates a new sense of accomplishment."
- "I do not want to turn into a guide. Someone has to lead the trip and make major decisions; but I try to make as few decisions as possible. We are not a guided tour — we are on a new journey, experiencing things together."

One thing the students are sure to experience is a sense of being removed from the rest of the world. This Arctic mood is part of the enchantment of the journey.

Solitude and excitement

Mr. Pritchett's son, Jeff, who has taken the trip for the past three summers, comments: "The extreme solitude and the excitement of the adventure — plus the feeling of daily accomplishment — cause one to fall into a completely different life style."

Jeff feels "the complete isolation and different perspective that accompanies it allows one to establish a new set of priorities and treat

one from the structured set of priorities that society imposes on us all."

Last year, when they put their eight-foot-thick candle ice in order to get up into the water, the paddlers had to break through the ice in order to get up. They will probably have to do the same again this year. But, they are certain spring come to the Arctic.

Alpine azaleas, alpine bluesprays, heather, cotton grass, bluebells, and Arctic poppies will splash vibrant color over the tundra. And Arctic ferns, Canadian hawks, owls, cranes, ptarmigan, jaegers, loons, and falcons will be evident. The hunters will probably encounter muskoxen, wolves, wolverines, Arctic hare, musk caribou.

They will fish for trout weighing 20 or more, and will find it easy to catch abundant Arctic char and Arctic grayling. They will also have to eat dehydrated food and endure mosquitoes and blankets of flies. And they will have to struggle with dangerous portages.

But nobody seems worried about the hardships. The explorers like what Mr. Pritchett told them: "Daily life at the world's edge brings out the best in people."

arts

What's the secret behind David Niven's success?

By David Sterritt

New York

David Niven, one of the movies' aristocratic images, drapes his arm around my shoulder as I leave the elevator and ushers me warmly into his suite. He deposits me in a chair, drops comfortably into a sofa, and proceeds to make me feel as at home as I've ever felt in an Oscar winner's hotel room.

He looks just as he is supposed to — the craggy face, the cheery smile, the sharp yet vaguely faraway eyes. When he speaks, though, it is not the voice of legendary Hollywood. It is a garrulous and affable chap who seems delighted that you've come to call.

It's anybody's guess how he finds time to deal with visitors. One has trouble imagining a buster actor. His latest book of memoirs,

Interview

"Bring on the Empty Horses," has just finished a month's long stay at the top of the best-seller lists. And his film career has been bustling.

"I usually do a movie a year," he explains, "to keep the sheriff away." It seems like more movies than that, though, even if you don't count a disappointment like Clive Donner's "Old Dracula," in which he played the famous vampire. As we talk, he still has vivid memories of "The Paper Tiger," a forthcoming family film "made in Malaysia in the heat of the summer — 137 degrees, 95 percent humidity, and terrorists, the whole thing. Horrible, horrible. . . . But a very fine movie, and I've never been known to say that." The other stars are Toshiko Miura, Hardy Kruger, and "a fantastic nine-year-old Japanese boy."

Following "Tiger," Niven went to Hollywood "and did what I've always wanted to do — a Walt Disney movie. . . . It's marvelous, like Hollywood in the old days. It's a family thing. They've all worked there all their lives, and they're all happy." The movie, "No Deposit No

Return," has lately been traveling around the United States to the delight of young viewers everywhere.

Niven then took a role in Neil Simon's eagerly awaited "Murder By Death," an all-star comedy, and subsequently prepared for release of his syndicated TV show, "David Niven's World," a series based on adventure.

"It's the sort of thing I love," says the star of his TV series with characteristic enthusiasm. "It's not about the world that I'm part of but about the world I'd love to be part of — and haven't got the nerve to be part of. Most of it is extraordinary efforts of physical endeavor: a group bringing up gold from the bottom of the Irish Sea, a man who has the altitude record for hang-gliding, a great group of kids learning survival in Wyoming. . . ."

Obviously, Niven enjoys his work in its physical and mental aspects. "I love to travel," he admits. "In the past 12 years I've made movies in 14 countries. . . . I always eat the local food. . . . though I don't always know what it is. . . ."

Niven has established himself as one of Hollywood's most enduring names. The secret? "Enormous luck is the only possible answer. When I started working as an extra, there were 22,000 of us registered, looking for 800 jobs a day and getting two bucks when we got them. Buried under that pile of people, imagine the talent that never got a chance to be shown!" To this day Niven seems surprised and delighted that his light somehow escaped that populous bushel.

Making the grade is only part of an actor's struggle, however — he also has to stay there. Niven has been prompted by "financial necessity. I'm a family fellow."

Looking at today's pictures from his experienced position, Niven declines to judge them against the so-called "golden age." The old Hollywood movies "were great for their time, and the movies now are great for their time. . . . But I'm 100 percent against the violence."



Mr. Niven — 'an affable chap' surprised by his own success

the star continues. "It's ghastly, and nobody can tell me that it doesn't breed violence in reality. . . . As for pornography, it's horrendous to show it where children can see it."

Niven's latest book, "Bring on the Empty Horses," features Hollywood anecdotes ranging from the stellar to the seamy. What led him to write it? "Putnam's [the publisher] dangles these great advances. I'm a Scotsman, and when anybody does that, I'm gone. . . . Then they have a horrible habit of calling up a year later and saying, 'How's the book coming along?' You've long since spent the advance, of course. . . . So you get nervous, and have to do something. . . ."

A previous book, "Empty Horses," was the hardest to write, because Niven "tried to take it seriously as a writer. . . . I tried desperately to write it so it was utterly true, and also informative. I didn't want to write about only the great names that we all know — the Bogeys and Gables and Coopers — but also the other ones who never got there, never made it, the flops and disasters. . . ."

Some of Niven's printed anecdotes are far from complimentary to Hollywood. One reason is that he sees Hollywood as being somewhat less emotionally stable than other communities.

"There certainly has been more unhappiness there than elsewhere," says the star, "because of the loaded dice against success. . . . There was licentiousness, too, because every movie was a little bit based on sex. . . . though in a much more veiled and attractive way than today. . . . And the town was filled with attractive people. There wasn't a beauty-contest winner in the world who didn't come to Hollywood sooner or later with a one-way ticket. . . ."

"I'm not a terribly ambitious actor," he smiles. "I've always stayed within the type-casting frame. Anybody in movies does. I've done my best, and followed the advice of Gable and Spencer Tracy — 'Get there on time, know the jokes, take the money, and go home at 6 o'clock. . . .'"

To catch the real Chekhov, you have to come to Moscow

By Elizabeth Pond

Moscow

For real Chekhov, nothing can surpass the Moscow Arts Theater's (MKHAT) production of "The Three Sisters."

It's authentic, of course, as MKHAT was the first company to stage Anton Chekhov 78 years ago — and MKHAT in turn acquired its own fame as a rebel against the declaratory 19th-century theatrical style with Chekhov's plays.

But MKHAT's "Three Sisters" goes far beyond nostalgia or stage history. It sings with life — and it presents a persuasive case that the more stubbornly art is rooted in everyday detail, the stronger its emotion. By the end of the third act the play's suffocation — and its humanity — are overwhelming.

"The baron's not a bad fellow," muses the doctor shortly before the baron's fatal duel. "But what's one baron more or one baron less?" The audience laughs wryly, just because Chekhov has long since convinced them that one baron — or one tipsy doctor, more or less, matters terribly. It's the inability to return the baron's love matters too. And so do the pretensions of the baron's unrealized love. And even the buffooneries of Masha's faginous husband.

In endearing his groping, yearning characters to the audience, Chekhov depends on silences as much as on dialogue. More than with any other major playwright, perhaps, what isn't said and how it isn't said in a Chekhov

play reveals essences. An nowhere is the MKHAT mastery more apparent than in this reticence.

The baron tells his fiancée, "There's one thing, though: you don't love me." She replies, "That's not in my power. I'll be your faithful and obedient wife — but love, no. . . ."

With her own awakened feeling Masha realizes that long ago the doctor loved her mother and asks if her mother loved him too. "He answers, 'I don't remember any more,' and goes back to reading his newspaper."

The night of the fire, Andrei, belligerently tells his sleeping sisters that he is happy with his wife and that it's all right that he never became a professor — then suddenly bursts out, "My sweet sisters, dear sisters, don't believe me, don't believe me. . . ."

In MKHAT tradition the production aims for exactitude rather than brilliance. The viewer is sure that every euphemism, washbasin, and off-stage sleighbell is true to turn-of-the-century Russian provinces. The shuffling old servants are superb. The sets and acting are completely realistic and — if one can judge from photographs — haven't changed since 1940 and possibly even since the 1901 premier of this play.

Yet unlike some 1976 Moscow fossils of K.S. Stanislavsky's directing, "Three Sisters" is vivid and affecting. The difference lies in the MKHAT actresses — and actors and directors — who clearly love Chekhov's characters as much as the playwright himself did.

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books

Voice from 'The Deep'

Peter Benchley swimming uneasily in the sea of commercial success

By Diana Luercher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
"Yes, I am defensive about 'Jaws,'" stated tanned author Peter Benchley. "On the one hand, I get attacked for writing a book that everyone reads, and on the other, for not writing a book that nobody reads."

It is clear Mr. Benchley swims uneasily in the sea of commercial success and regards critics as a conglomerate shark out to devour his literary reputation.

As the grandson of Robert Benchley and the son of Nathaniel Benchley, both of whom wrote for the New Yorker, he has a distinguished literary tradition to follow which would seem to run counter to the currents of popular taste. Moreover, Peter Benchley's Ivy League bearing suggests a secret shame at the scope of his success — nine million books in print, the number one, all-time grossing film in history, and an undisclosed amount of income. With characteristic irony, Mr. Benchley noted his reaction of "awe and disbelief" that because of writing one book, "you could suddenly become a two-bit celebrity."

With his second book, "The Deep," this conflict has surfaced. The book is another aquatic-adventure story, this time set in Bermuda against a background of drug traffic and racial tension. The main characters are a honeymoon couple who discover in their dives both a morphine-laden wreck and a treasure-laden Spanish galleon, and who subsequently encounter thieves, murderers, moray eels, and ubiquitous sharks.

"The Deep" is similar to "Jaws," but with its teeth pulled, or at best good filled.

"I look upon my novels as entertaining stories that within them say something about the people they involve," he continues. "There are those who don't agree. There are those who agree more than I think they should. Fidel Castro thought 'Jaws' was a marvelous metaphor about the corruption of capitalism. Somebody

else wrote me that 'Jaws' was a political allegory — the shark was Nixon, etc. The Italians regard it as a hugely profound study of the human condition. And so on.

"People ask me if I have thought of writing a 'serious' novel. I assume that means that rather than have the story be the primary thing it should be an exploration of terribly important themes — man's relation to the cosmos or something like that. I'm not ready to do that yet. When I get to feeling I'm ready to tell that story then I'll do that, and I'll be accused of writing a terrible rip-off of something else."

Mr. Benchley claims he did not write "The Deep" to make more money or to produce another blockbuster. He also does not regard it as "Son of Jaws" and even tried to avoid the "Jaws" formula of "so-called page-turners." He maintains his motive was very simple.

"I wanted to tell a story, do the research on it, and have a good time exploring the subject and what could be made out of it. . . . You could even make a case that this book is an attempt to disassociate myself from 'Jaws.' I don't know how many years it's going to be before people will stop referring to 'Jaws.' Perhaps if I were two years from now to write an inside look at Vatican politics there would be a feeling that maybe a review would not have to start with 'From the author of the shark book.'"

Mr. Benchley, who grew up on Nantucket Island and traces his love of the sea back to his childhood, got the idea for "The Deep" in 1969 when, "I was sent down to Bermuda to do a story for the National Geographic, 'a history of Bermuda as told by the wrecks around it.' In the process of doing the research I got involved with a diver down there who took me around to all the wrecks. Among them was one loaded with drugs that went down in 1943 on top of not one but two Spanish wrecks. I stuck that away in the back of my head and it occurred to me a couple of years later. . . . What if a honeymoon couple went down there and encountered this situation. . . ."



Author Peter Benchley

By Anna

Thus, the plot for "The Deep" grew out of Mr. Benchley's passion for diving and his interest in marine archaeology, especially as it relates to the Spanish conquest of the New World.

"The Deep" is packed with colorful lore about sunken treasure, and supports Mr. Benchley's surprising declaration that he is actually more interested in wrecks than fish.

Mr. Benchley spends most of his time these days diving, playing tennis, and working on the screen play for "The Deep," which will be shot on location in Bermuda using "the best, most modern, adventuresome camera equipment to produce the king of underwater filming that has never been done before." He is also "negotiating to be employed as an underwater grip in the picture."

The author, civilized and urbane, has an obvious taste for adventure of the elemental, man-against-nature variety, and one of the themes in "The Deep" is the hero's attempts

to prove his masculinity by feats of the la Hemingway. Mr. Benchley believes in a fairly strong syndrome among American males who are city-bound and would not like to go off and do something. It's best to be in the so-called safari jacket syndrome or the guy who works for an insurance company and dresses up like Wild Bill Hickok.

"To utter a profound banality, the bulk of life in the middle class in this country very emasculating in terms of what men can do. They don't do anything. They analyze and write reports. I don't want to condemn the writing business or the insurance business but it's a fairly detached existence. It's something unhealthy to me about not being outside and doing things. It's a fairly poor sensibility."

Mr. Benchley thinks sensibility accounts for the appeal of "Jaws." And he obviously hopes that same sensibility will "The Deep" to success as well.

Charles I: England's most disturbing royal ghost

Charles the First: A Biography, by John Bowle. London: Wadsworth & Nicholson. £8. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. \$12.50. 362 pp.

By Ronald Harker

Every January there appears in the memorial column of The Times newspaper in London the following notice: "Charles Stuart. To the memory of the brave King who was beheaded outside his own Palace of Whitehall on the 30th of January, 1649 — Remember."

Charles is the most persistent and disturbing royal ghost haunting the history of England. The civil war in which Charles led the last royal army into battle on English soil fore-shadowed a pattern of political development that erupted in the American war of independence, then the French Revolution, and then, more than a century later, in the Bolshevik massacre of the Romanovs. But Charles was much more than a generator of rebellion and regicide.

The inevitability of his life and tragic end was partly an inheritance from his father, James the First. He did not seek to gain absolute power over his people because, as the 19th-century historian Green pointed out, he believed his absolute power was already a part of the constitution of the country, and Charles was echoing his father when he told the House of Commons, "Remember that Parliaments are altogether in my power for their calling, sitting, and dissolution; and therefore, as I find the fruits of them to be good or evil, they are to continue or not to be."

To try to save his crown against rising popular (though mainly moneyed) concern, Charles was devious and deceitful because he never changed the conviction that his rights were God-given and not to be shared, so that any means to preserve those rights were justified. If he seemed to offer concessions, there is abundant evidence that he did not mean to keep his word. With this background Charles built up against himself an

opposition of religious anxiety, the hostility of a growing merchant class from whom he demanded ever-increasing taxes, provision enervating foreign wars and reckless his splendid domestic treasury. And at last there developed a general distrust that spread from his enemies to his closest supporters.

Charles was not physically prepossessing. Legend — and Dyck's portraiture — have conjured a handsome cavalier with commanding mien, whereas he stood only five feet five inches, had no attractive looks, lacked a sense of humor, and suffered with a stammer "which in another man might have been appealing, but in him was merely a defect."

Why then the enduring fascination of an arrogant and failing king? The main merit of John Bowle's new biography is the skill with which he has marshaled most of what was known about Charles. There are no surprises. And he is a stylish writer. But his control in describing the almost insupportable pressures driving Charles to his doom is impressive.

Britons are still either Roundheads or Cavaliers according to Trevor-Roper. Bowle, without committing himself to either faction, keeps the reader absorbed in the King's company as he develops from a fastidious and ailing child, a studious pious youth, through the turmoil of his reign until he emerges (too late) as a clever army commander, and finally achieves a moving majesty on the scaffold.

Ronald Harker, former editor of the London Observer foreign news service, is author of "Digging Up the Bible Lands."

Flann O'Brien: dipping into antic Irish world

Stories and Plays, by Flann O'Brien. New York: The Viking Press. 208 pp. \$3.95.

By Parkman Howe

"Strictly speaking this story should not be written or told at all. To write it or tell it is to spoil it." So opens Flann O'Brien's short story, "John Doolittle's Brother," a tale of a certain brother who thought he was a train. A summary of this story would, of course, spoil it: suffice it to say that the plot is an hilarious psycho-fantasy, and, as always, most of its joy lies in O'Brien's telling.

"No ironic attempt will be made," writes Claudi Cockburn in his preface to this new collection of Flann O'Brien's plays, stories, and essays. "To summarize the story." But as one archly suspects, a summary follows. Indeed, anyone who recommends Flann O'Brien's books — "At Swim Two Birds," "The Third Policeman," etc. — inevitably finds himself launching into bizarre accounts of the working man's poet, or mad bicyclist, which never quite measure up to the original.

For Flann O'Brien, any thesis or proposal could best be explained in a story, and he tried virtually all forms of story-telling: novels, short stories, a newspaper column (under the pseudonym, Myles na Gopaleen), even verse. He is seldom taken seriously as a critic. But then, it may be impossible to write seriously about O'Brien. Patrick Kavanagh once observed that

James Joyce was not mad, but his commentators were. How long would O'Brien have laughed, one wonders, to discover ponderous PhD dissertations on his own "humorosity." And in O'Brien's case, moreover, even his readers may be mad. One also wonders what those, who have slight acquaintance with Ireland, must think on dipping into Flann O'Brien's skewed world. First of all, there are those words: "gombegany," "fibbers," and "jakers." Then there are those distillations on civilization at a time when Europe sat in darkness, cradle of the faith and home of martyrs. Finally, one runs into a plot (here we are again) in which the devil buys the soul of a Mr. Kelly in exchange for Kelly's advancement in Irish politics. But the devil, as one might suspect, tears up their agreement after trying to fix a local election.

But these previously initiated into this mellifluous madness will add "Stories and Plays" to their patch of Flann O'Brien books, and like the maladjusted hero of "A Bash in the Tunnel," slip away to a halfway dining car (if one can be found) packed on a remote siding, there to be free to enjoy his stock of books without interruption.

Parkman Howe is enrolled in the PhD program in Anglo-Irish literature at University College, Dublin.

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education/science



Teaching in a one-room school on wheels

By Margaret E. Klein
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Medicine Row, Wyoming

When I applied to Albany County School District No. 1 last year, I knew absolutely nothing about the isolated rural schools in the district. And, if anyone had suggested to me 4½ years ago when I began my teacher training I would be spending my first year in a one-room schoolhouse with only one pupil, I would have thought they were crazy.

Yet, here I sit in a caravan parked on Karl and Faye Meyer's family homesteaded ranch waiting for my only student, Suzanne Meyer, a second grader, to knock at the door.

This year there are 16 rural schools in the district and 21 teachers are charged with providing some schooling to the 119 children who are on the isolated ranches too far from town elementary schools. (Even if a new ranch hand

with a child went to work on a ranch where one of 18 schools could not be reached, school number 17 would, by obligation of the district, pull up outside its door.) Cozy Hollow and Indian Guide boast an enrollment of 2 students each; others a whopping 5 or 3 or 12 or 8. The largest of the schoolhouses has 31 children scattered throughout its grades.

To get to my trailer, the Mantz Creek School, is no easy thing. When I first arrived I had to follow a maintenance man in his yellow school vehicle to make sure I did not get lost. We went some 40 miles out of Laramie through Bosier and Rock River; then six miles out of Rock River on to the state-maintained, dirt road known as Marshall Route; then 47 miles through open range.

If you make the right choices at all the places where other roads come into Marshall Road and if you do not get discouraged too easily, you will eventually enter a pretty little

section where the mountains crowd closer to the road. The second ranch in this section belongs to Karl and Faye Meyer. Off to the left of the ranch house sits a new caravan home. On nice days, from September to May, the United States and the Wyoming flags fly from the flagpole in the yard. School is in session!

Our school program is much the same as the one used by the teachers in town. We have all the regular subjects: reading, math, science, spelling, and social studies. The main bedroom of the trailer has been equipped with a blackboard and two bulletin boards, desks, an easel, a record player, and a closet full of school supplies. (The rest of the caravan is my home.) Often I wait for Suzanne to do her independent work, using my time to prepare the next day's lesson, to make up a worksheet of my own for her to do, or to watch her as she works. Sometimes, I admit, I just lean back and watch the horses and cows in the meadow next to the schoolhouse or scan the mountain for the deer.

Twice a month, when the road is open, Maxine Lanum drives the bookmobile (with its CB radio) to our door as she has done for three years now. She travels anywhere from 80 to 280 miles on round trips. Then, once a month she brings along the rural music and art teachers — the "special" teachers — and they give my student a lesson.

Field trips are encouraged. At least once a month we are invited to attend assemblies in the Rock River school gym where clowns, musical groups, or magicians perform for us. We visited the Dave Johnston Power Plant in the fall, paid a visit to a class in town, and went swimming in a pool in Laramie.

So far, the best part of this unique educational system, which we young teachers have come to from all over the country during the last five years, is not the small teacher-pupil ratio or the excellent facilities and materials provided by the school district to the isolated schools. The very best part is the support given the teacher by the district administration and the parents.

Parents out here are willing to do so much for their children and their school. They give of themselves — their time, their money, and, most importantly, their interest in and full support of the teacher. This would be welcomed by teachers in any part of the country today and it surely helps me to do my job more effectively.

Why the world must control population

By Robert C. Cowen

A dangerous myth has arisen that runaway population is irrelevant to mankind's well-being.

Prof. Jacqueline Kasun of Humboldt State University said as much recently in The Christian Science Monitor in arguing against compulsory sterilization. That questionable strategy is not at issue here. What is of concern is the widespread attitude reflected in her statement. "It is not that the procreation of the poor is straining world resources; every demographer knows that world resources are easily capable of supporting a population many times its present size."

This is quite misleading. As Harvard university demographer Nathan Keyfitz points out in the current issue of Scientific

Research notebook

American, the question is not how many people world resources theoretically can support, but how rapidly the poor can attain higher living standards, a process limited by capital expansion and other aspects of development. The bottom line of his analysis is that population is outpacing development.

He says of his study: ". . . [It] suggests that currently 15 million people join the middle class each year and 80 million join the poor. Even if the middle-class increment could rise to 20 million per year, the poor would still be increasing by 80 million per year at the end of the century."

Other population estimates are lower than the UN's (estimated annual increase of 75 million rising to 100 million by the year 2000), but accepting them would lead to the same result: the large majority of the new generation will be poor. Therein lies the harm of rapid population growth. He adds that "whatever the size of the window through which the poor escape into the middle class, the lowering of births will at least bring closer the day when world poverty ceases to increase in absolute amount."

Last month, in the Journal Nature, Prof. Paul A. Colverson of Ohio State University observed, "The view that high population growth is a consequence and not the cause of poverty is widely held by demographers, but it is not held by ecologists. . . . He explained, ". . . as numbers close on resources . . . choice [of life style] must go . . . resource allocation per individual must decrease. All poverty," he added, "is caused in the long run by continued growth of population."

It is a mistake to consider population control as anti-people or a rich man's war on the poor. Eliminating poverty is a development, a creative process, not merely a sharing out of what is at hand. That process can never succeed if it continues to be swamped by population growth.

There is a deeper issue involved, namely one's concept of human good. Is it the proliferation of human bodies or the creation of opportunity for each individual to live freely enough to develop his or her potential that best represents mankind's fulfillment?

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Les Etats-Unis au milieu de l'année 1976

par Joseph C. Harsch

Jimmy Carter, ancien gouverneur de la Georgie, est maintenant le candidat officiel du parti démocrate à la présidence des Etats-Unis. Sur quel genre de pays présidera-t-il s'il l'emporte ?

Un indice nous est fourni par quelque chose qui a intrigué la reine Elizabeth et les membres de sa suite pendant leur récent voyage à travers les différentes régions des anciennes colonies britanniques.

Ils ne virent pas, ni n'entendirent ni ne furent témoins d'actes de colère ou de violence pendant leur voyage.

Ils s'étaient armés de courage pour faire face à des incidents déplaisants. Pendant ces dernières années ils avaient constamment lu dans leurs journaux des articles à propos de la populace, d'émeutes, de crimes, de désordres civils aux Etats-Unis. Cependant, lorsqu'ils furent ici ils virent, jour après jour, de très importants rassemblements de citoyens américains dans les rues et pas un seul accès de véritable colère, de méchanceté ou de violence. Ils en furent intrigués.

« Est-ce à cause de votre bicentenaire ? » demanda un membre de la Maison de la reine le dernier jour, lors de la dernière réception à bord du Britannia, juste avant qu'il ne sortit du port de Boston à la fin de la visite.

Les visiteurs observent parfois des changements qui échappent aux habitants du pays. En fait, il n'y a pas très longtemps il aurait pu y avoir un incident déplaisant pendant une visite royale britannique. En effet, jusqu'à une époque récente une telle visite aurait été impensable. Le gouvernement américain n'aurait pas osé courir le risque de troubles en lançant l'invitation et les Britanniques n'auraient pas osé en accepter une. Toutes les fois que les Américains se rassemblaient en nombre important, il y avait trop de risques qu'une personne ou quelque organisation ne voie en ce rassemblement l'occasion de provoquer des troubles. Gerald Ford fut l'objet de deux menaces d'assassinat pendant la première année de son mandat de président.

Il est vrai que les possibilités pour qu'un incident se produise sont moindres lorsque la vedette est un roi ou une reine en visite que lorsqu'il s'agit d'une personnalité politique américaine controversée. Il est vrai aussi que la célébration du bicentenaire a eu tendance à mettre un frein à la dissidence bruyante.

Cependant il y a un changement marqué dans la disposition et l'humeur des Américains les uns envers les autres depuis — quand ? Il n'y a pas de date précise. Cela s'est produit graduellement. Peut-être la moitié de l'année

1975 serait à peu près le point de départ. Le président Ford s'est installé à la Maison Blanche en août 1974. A ce moment-là on se battait encore au Vietnam et au Cambodge et M. Ford demandait encore au Congrès des fonds pour soutenir les anticommunistes. Le désengagement de l'Asie du sud-est n'était pas complet. Il pardonna aussi à Richard Nixon, ce pour quoi il fut violemment critiqué. Et l'économie était encore dans une situation délicate. Pendant la première année du mandat de Ford il y a eu beaucoup de controverses et beaucoup de conflits et une grande quantité de malheurs.

Mais il y a eu un déclin incontestable de la crainte parmi les habitants de l'Amérique pendant l'année écoulée. Il n'y a pas de vraie crainte de guerre maintenant, malgré les nombreuses cloches d'alarme qui ont retenti à propos de l'allégation de l'accroissement du pouvoir militaire soviétique. Il n'y a pas de crainte véritable d'un renouveau de la dépression malgré quelques doutes émis par certains économistes à propos de la fermeté réelle du rétablissement actuel.

Les gens sont mauvais et font des choses violentes dans les rues lorsqu'ils ont peur, qu'il s'agisse de la peur du connu ou de l'inconnu.

Il n'y a pas de raison de craindre aujourd'hui une violence semblable à

celle qui a accompagné la convention du parti démocrate en 1972. Il n'y a pas de raison de craindre une augmentation du chômage ou un renouveau de menace immédiate d'une situation étrangère quelconque pouvant entraîner les Etats-Unis dans une autre guerre petite ou grande.

En d'autres termes, les visiteurs britanniques royaux se sont justement aperçus d'un changement important sur la scène américaine. Il arrive qu'il coïncide avec le bicentenaire. Il a heureusement coïncidé avec la visite de la reine. Il explique peut-être pourquoi beaucoup d'Américains, massés sur le quai de l'ancien arsenal maritime de Boston, ont poussé des acclamations quand le Britannia a gagné le large et ont crié à la personne vêtue de blanc qui saluait sur le pont arrière : « Revenez — revenez bientôt. »

Ce n'est ni le bicentenaire ni la royauté qui ont provoqué cet esprit de satisfaction et de bonne camaraderie. Il est ici, et il affectera certainement la future campagne politique. Le candidat du parti démocrate, Carter, présentera contre le candidat du parti républicain, X, dans un contexte de bonne volonté intérieure relative d'un contexte intérieur de désaccord de violence.

Cela devrait donner une campagne électorale menée d'une manière relativement civile.

USA, Mitte 1976

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Jimmy Carter, früherer Gouverneur von Georgia, ist jetzt der offizielle Kandidat der Demokratischen Partei für das Amt des Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten. Angenommen, er gewinnt die Wahl — über was für ein Land hätte er zu regieren?

Einen Anhaltspunkt bietet etwas, was Königin Elizabeth und ihre Begleitung bei ihrer kürzlich beendeten Reise durch verschiedene Teile der früheren britischen Kolonien vor ein Rätsel stellte.

Bei dieser Reise sahen sie keine Anzeichen von Zornesausschüben oder Gewalttätigkeit, noch hörten sie davon, noch stand so etwas kurz bevor.

Sie hatten sich darauf eingestellt, daß Unruhen geschehen könnten. Während der letzten Jahre hatten sie in ihren Zeitungen ständig etwas über Menschenansammlungen, Tumulte, Kriminalität und Bürgerunruhen in den Vereinigten Staaten gelesen. Und doch sahen sie, als sie hier waren, daß sich Amerikaner Tag für Tag in sehr großer Zahl in den Straßen versammelten, ohne daß es zu einem Ausbruch wirklichen Zorns, zu häßlichen Szenen oder Gewalttätigkeiten kam. Sie standen vor einem Rätsel.

„Ist das wegen eurer 200-Jahr-Feier?“ fragte ein Mitglied der königlichen Hofhaltung am letzten Tag, bei dem letzten Empfang an Bord der

Joseph C. Harsch

Jimmy Carter, former Governor of Georgia, is now the official candidate of the Democratic Party for the presidency of the United States. Over what kind of a country would he preside, if he wins?

A clue is provided by something which puzzled Queen Elizabeth and members of her entourage during their recent trip through various parts of Britain's former colonies.

They didn't see, or hear or come near to any evidence of anger or violence during their trip. They were braced for unpleasantness. Over recent years they have been reading constantly in their newspapers about riots, rioting, crime, and civil disorder in the United States. Yet, when they were here they saw, day after day, very large gatherings of American citizens in the streets and not a single outburst of real anger, ugliness, or violence. They were puzzled.

„Is it because of your bicentennial?“ a member of the Household asked on the last day, at the last reception aboard Britannia, just before it steamed out of Boston Harbor at the end of the visit.

Visitors sometimes notice changes that the natives miss. In fact, not very long ago there might have been an unpleasant incident during a British royal visit. Indeed, until recently such a visit would have been unthinkable. The American Government would not have dared risk trouble by issuing the invitation nor would the British have dared accept one. Whenever Americans gathered together in large numbers some organization seeing in it a chance to cause trouble. Gerald Ford was subjected to two assassination threats during his first year in the presidency.

True, the chances of an incident are fewer than when it is a controversial American political figure. True, also, the bicentennial celebration did have some tendency to put a damper on noisy dissent. Yet, there is a marked change in the mood and temper of Americans toward each other since — when? There is no precise date. It came about gradually. Perhaps mid-1975 would be about the point. President Ford went to the

White House in August of 1974. At that time there was still fighting in Vietnam and Cambodia and Mr. Ford was still asking Congress for funds to support the anticommunists. The disengagement from Southeast Asia was not complete. Also, he pardoned Richard Nixon for which he was highly criticized. And the economy was still in delicate condition. The first Ford year saw a lot of controversy and a lot of dissent and a good deal of unhappiness. But there has been a decided decline in fear among the American peoples over the last year. There is no real fear of war right now, in spite of a lot of alarm bells rung over the alleged rise of Soviet military might. There is no real fear of a revival of depression in spite of some doubts among economists about how strong the present recovery really is.

People are ugly and do violent things in the streets when they are afraid, whether it be fear of the known or of the unknown. There is no reason today to fear any such violence as attended the Democratic convention of 1972. There is no reason to fear rising unemployment, or a revival of dangerous

inflation. There is no immediate threat of any foreign situation involving the United States in another war, whether big or small.

In other words, the royal British visitors correctly detected an important change on the American scene. It just happened to coincide with the bicentennial. It fortunately coincided with the Queen's visit. It explains perhaps why many Americans, massed on the pier at the Boston Navy Yard, cheered as Britannia stood out to sea, and shouted after the waving figure in blue on the afterdeck — „come again“ — „come back soon.“

Neither the bicentennial nor the royal visit caused this mood of content and good fellowship. It is here. And it is bound to affect the coming political season. Democratic candidate Carter will be running against Republican candidate X within a context of relative domestic goodwill instead of within a context of domestic disharmony and violence.

It should make for a relatively civil election campaign.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Une vision meilleure

La Bible nous met en garde contre le fait de juger ou de condamner les autres inconsidérément. « Ne jugez point, afin que vous ne soyez point jugés », dit Christ Jésus. Et il dit : « Pourquoi vois-tu la paille qui est dans l'œil de ton frère, et n'aperçois-tu pas la poutre qui est dans ton oeil ? »

Quand nous méprisons les autres, nous nous privons de la joie et du plaisir spirituel qui accompagnent une juste appréciation du mérite et des possibilités propres à chacun. Nous devons estimer à leur juste valeur le bien, la perfection spirituelle, de notre être véritable et de l'être véritable des autres.

Quand nous comprenons cela, l'amour que nous ressentons s'exprime naturellement et sans effort envers tous. Et cet amour, le reflet de l'Amour divin, s'exprimera envers tous, quelles que soient les différences de nationalité, de race, de religion ou de culture. L'homme, dans sa véritable identité spirituelle, est l'enfant de Dieu, aimé par le Père et naturellement digne d'amour aux yeux de tous ceux qui le connaissent correctement. Si nous considérons les autres avec une certaine antipathie, cela ne fait que prouver notre ignorance de la vérité de l'être.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fon-

datrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Pour aimer, et pour être aimé, il faut faire du bien à son prochain. La condition indispensable pour être béni est de bénir les autres; mais pour cela, il vous faut si bien vous connaître vous-même, vous laisser guider par Dieu, que vous ferez Sa volonté quand bien même vos perles seraient foulées aux pieds. »

Nous ne pouvons pas recevoir l'homme que Dieu a créé, le fils parfait du Père, aimé et digne d'amour, et il n'est nul besoin que nous le fassions. Si cet homme, la réalité spirituelle de l'être individuel, n'apparaît pas humblement dans notre existence, nous pouvons ressentir le plaisir et la joie de faire ce que nous pouvons pour aider à le faire apparaître. Ce qui est nécessaire, c'est un changement, non en quelque chose d'autre, mais en nos propres pensées et attitudes. Il nous faut une vision plus spirituelle des choses. Faire du bien aux autres doit signifier, au sens le plus élevé, voir le bien qui est inhérent à leur être et le mettre en évidence. Cela doit signifier aimer ce qui à notre vision plus spirituelle est déjà digne d'amour — en dépit de tout argument humain contraire.

Parfois nous confondons différence et mieux ou pire. Il y a plusieurs années, je

passai un certain temps dans la ferme d'une famille de paysans dans un pays en voie de développement. Malheureusement, j'étais parmi ceux qui disent, en fait : « Oui, j'apprécie ces gens, mais... » Le « mais » me permit tous les préjugés courants : la croyance que ma façon de vivre était meilleure que la leur, que j'avais des avantages qu'ils ne pourraient jamais avoir, qu'ils étaient ignorants tandis que j'étais plus conscient de ce qui donne de la valeur à la vie, et ainsi de suite.

Je n'étais pas heureux et je fus content lorsque le moment vint de quitter les conditions de vie primitives de la ferme et de retourner à ce que je croyais être un meilleur style de vie.

Je me mis alors à repenser mon attitude et je la trouvai moins que louable. Ce n'était pas tant le fait que je faisais de plus grands efforts pour voir le bien dans ces gens, mais c'était plutôt que je comprenais moins ce qu'est l'homme grâce à une étude plus poussée de la Science Chrétienne. J'appris à ne pas juger de la condition ou de la valeur des gens d'après les apparences extérieures. Le mépris envers ce genre de vie me quitta et j'anticipai avec plaisir un nouveau séjour.

Quand finalement je m'y rendis, je pas-

sai beaucoup plus de temps à la ferme et chaque minute me donna beaucoup de plaisir. Je constatai des différences, mais elles ne signifiaient plus pour moi mieux ou pire. Je trouvais de grands et nobles caractères parmi les membres de cette nombreuse famille paysanne; je pus dire, de tout cœur et honnêtement, à certains adolescents qui étaient agiles et impatientes de quitter leur situation pour l'attraction réputée de régions plus développées, qu'ils avaient, en réalité, tout autant d'occasions d'être les enfants de Dieu là où ils se trouvaient que dans tout autre endroit.

Quand je m'en allai, ce fut à regret. J'avais été immensément béni en retirant la poutre de mon propre oeil et en acquiesçant ainsi à une vision meilleure du monde.

* Matthieu 7:1, 3; * Miscellaneous Writings, p. 127.

* Christian Science, prononcez 'kristian saïens',

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec le Cours des Ecritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, guidant avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

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[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Ein besserer Ausblick

Die Bibel warnt uns davor, andere voreilig zu verurteilen oder zu verdammen. „Richtet nicht, auf daß ihr nicht gerichtet werdet“, sagte Christus Jesus. Und er sagte auch: „Was siehst du aber den Splitter in deines Bruders Auge und wirst nicht gewahr des Balkens in deinem Auge?“

Wenn wir andere verachten, berauben wir uns selbst der Freude und des geistigen Behagens, die wir erleben, wenn wir den Wert und die Möglichkeiten, die jedem einzelnen eigen sind, erkennen. Wir müssen das Gute, die geistige Vollkommenheit unseres wahren Seins und des wahren Seins anderer schätzen.

Wenn wir dies verstehen, bringen wir allen ganz natürlich und mühelos Liebe entgegen. Und diese Liebe, die Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe, umschließt alle, ungeachtet nationaler, rassistischer, religiöser und kultureller Unterschiede. In seiner wahren, geistigen Identität ist der Mensch das Kind Gottes, vom himmlischen Vater geliebt und von Natur

aus liebenswert in den Augen all derer, die ihn recht kennen! Wenn wir Abneigung gegen andere empfinden, so zeigt dies nur unsere Unwissenheit über die Wahrheit des Seins.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft*, schreibt: „Um zu lieben und geliebt zu werden, muß man anderen Gutes tun. Wenn man gesegnet werden will, ist es unerlässlich, daß man andere segnet, aber dabei müßt ihr Euch so unter Gottes Führung wissen, daß ihr Sehen Willen tut, selbst wenn eure Perlen mit Füßen getreten werden.“

Wir können den von Gott erschaffenen Menschen, das Lebenswerte und geliebte vollkommene Kind des himmlischen Vaters, nicht neu schaffen, und wir brauchen es auch nicht zu tun. Wenn dieser Mensch, die geistige Wirklichkeit des individuellen Seins, in unserem Leben nicht sichtbar wird, so kann es uns ein Belagen und eine Freude sein, unser Bestes zu tun, damit er sichtbar wird. Dazu ist nicht ein Wandel in

jemand anders erforderlich, sondern in unserem eigenen Denken und unserer eigenen Einstellung. Wir benötigen eine mehr geistige Anschauung von den Dingen. Anderen Gutes zu tun muß im höchsten Sinne bedeuten, das Gute, das ihnen von Natur aus zu eigen ist, in ihnen zu erkennen und an die Oberfläche zu bringen. Es muß bedeuten, das zu lieben, was für unsere mehr geistige Schau bereits liebenswert ist — trotz irgendwelcher gegenteiliger menschlicher Argumente.

Manchmal verwechseln wir Unterschiede mit „besser“ oder „schlechter“. Vor einigen Jahren verbrachte ich längere Zeit auf einer Farm in einem Entwicklungsland. Bedauerlicherweise zählte ich zu denen, die in etwa sagen: „Ja, ich schätze diese Menschen, aber...“ Das „Aber“ ließ all die üblichen Vorurteile zu: den Glauben, daß meine Lebensweise besser sei als die ihre, daß ich Vorteile hätte, die sich ihnen niemals bieten würden, daß sie ungebildet seien, während ich mir des-

sen mehr bewußt war, was das Leben lebenswert macht, usw.

Es gefiel mir dort gar nicht, und ich war froh, als ich die primitiven Verhältnisse auf der Farm hinter mich lassen und zu dem zurückkehren konnte, was ich als eine bessere Lebensweise betrachtete.

Dann dachte ich über meine Einstellung nach, und ich stellte fest, daß sie weniger als lebenswert war. Eigentlich bemühte ich mich nicht sonderlich, das Gute in diesen Menschen zu sehen, sondern durch mein fortgesetztes Studium der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewann ich ein besseres Verständnis von dem, was der Mensch ist. Ich lernte, den Stand oder den Wert des einzelnen nicht nach äußeren Umständen zu beurteilen. Ich verachtete nicht mehr jene Lebensweise, und ich sah einem weiteren Besuch voller Erwartung entgegen.

Als ich schließlich dorthin zurückkehrte, verbrachte ich viel mehr Zeit auf der Farm, und jeder Augenblick war es wert. Ich sah Unterschiede, doch die Unterschiede bedeuteten für mich nicht mehr, daß etwas besser oder schlechter war. Ich fand manche guten und edlen Eigenschaften unter den zahlreichen Familienangehörigen, die auf der Farm lebten; ich konnte einigen Teenagern, die von Unrast getrieben und von dem vermeintlichen Zauber mehr entwickelter Gebiete angezogen, ihr Heimat verlassen wollten, aufrichtigen Herzens sagen, daß sie dort, wo sie waren, genauso viele Gelegenheiten hätten, die Kinder Gottes zu sein, wie anderwärts.

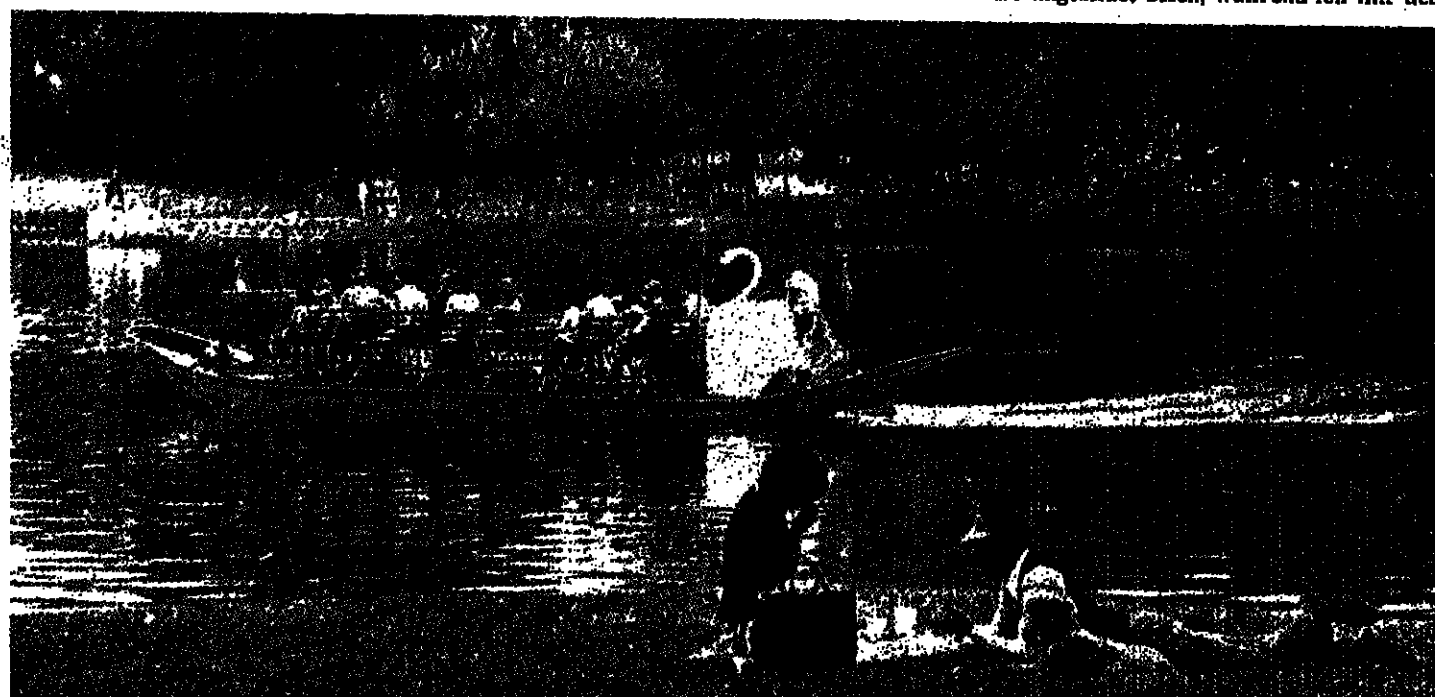
Als ich wieder abreiste, tat ich es mit Bedauern. Dadurch, daß ich den Balken aus meinem eigenen Auge herausgezogen hatte, war ich unermüdlich gesegnet worden, und ich gewann einen besseren Ausblick auf die Welt.

* Matthäus 7:1, 3; * Vermischte Schriften, S. 127.

* Christian Science, sprich: 'kristian saïens'

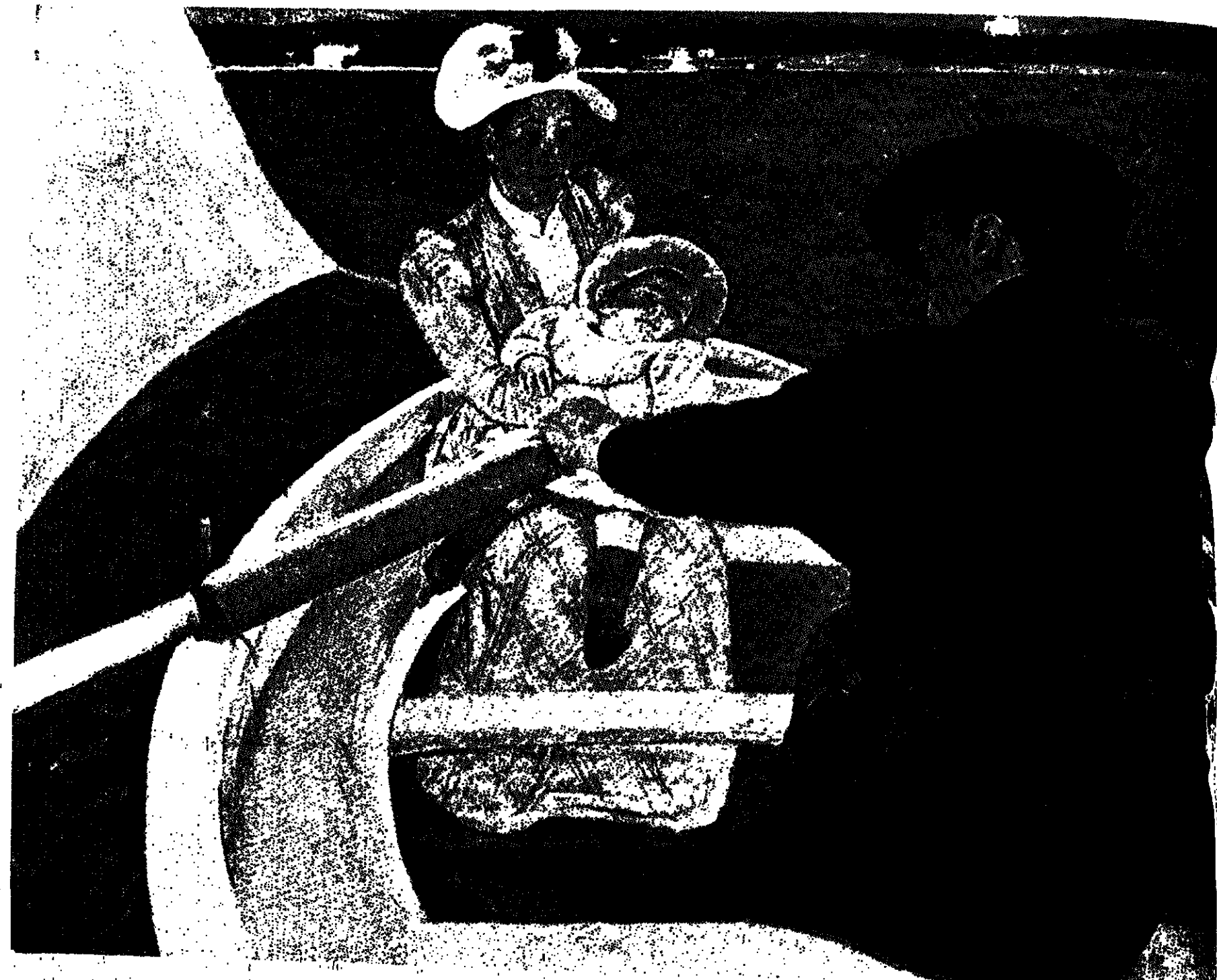
Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

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Riding the 'swan boat' at Boston's Public Garden

By Peter Main, staff photographer



'The Boating Party' 1893: Oil on canvas by Mary Cassatt

Courtesy of The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Mary Cassatt speaks for motherhood

Did she mean what she said? Did she say what she meant?

We were sitting and talking, the two of us, and I had that old quote from Mary Cassatt: "After all," it went, "woman's vocation in life is to bear children." She who had born all hers on canvas, said that.

In a room too near by halves to our own, the children's voices rang. Such intellectual chorus as we hummed had a point, and then, a counterpoint, from our fourfold under nine. For the moment, we (one writer, one artist) knew too well our chief vocation.

But what of Mary Cassatt? Poor woman, made to bear the brunt of Woman's Place in Art History. In addition to her own individual slot, said my friend.

"How great a sacrifice should a woman make to become an artist?" begins a commentary on her painting of "The Boating Party."

My friend finds it annoying.

I respond. Each artist bears the weight of a thesis, I say. Didn't Whistler and Sargent have to stand for the Place of the Artist as Ex-Patriate? Henry James too. Ryder is the Mystic. Daudinier the Christocrat, and so on.

My friend, the artist, is a bit more bitter. Who weighs their lives on the same scale that judges their art? she asks. Renoir was blind at life's end, and so was Daudinier. Does it figure in their oeuvre? Only with Cassatt, she says, only with her is it used to put the seal of doom on the life's work. "She ended her life a lonely woman," says the commentary before us. Who talks about Shakespeare's soliloquy? asked my friend. What does loneliness matter?

Together, we bend over the reproduction. It is a favorite and we cannot help but respond to the scene — as students of art and (by the noisy circumstance in the next room) as we agree: totally awkward, totally comfortable.

About to slide to the bottom of the boat, but — ask any mother — why bother to right him? It will be down and up the whole trip. "She tries to restrain the child," says the commentary. Hardly, we decide. Written by some childless soul, we're convinced.

Scenes of mother and child, the critics say, were Cassatt's forte. So we consult the mother. Abstracted, wearing a public smile for the boatman, the mother's mind is nowhere: floating off to sea. To us at any rate, she is not the subject. Students of humanity may pay her mind, but not students of art. At Cassatt's finest (and perhaps that is here) there is no subject, at all. Or perhaps it is the massive subject — the cutout figure of the oarsman and the sweeping curve of the boat — their looming bulk that is subject.

The copy of the painting sits on the table as we admire it; or rather, as we admire the recollection of the work seen at full size on other days. We do not make conversational

dips at scholarship to note the "correlation of Japanese devices (space defined by the boat, point-of-view from which to peer down on the vast expanse of water, etc.)" we inhale, as it were, the stunning figure of the figure-filled scene. In that impossible sunlight against the brooding blue-black of the rower; we silently admire the towering male figure which structures the scene, not break off from the light of the ground. The pictorial concept is remarkable, the figures alive and without sentiment. Cassatt's best days were indeed in the 1880s, say, she re-played Manet, and then some. Tour de force, we nod, and go back to the commentary.

"On seeing some of her work, Degas said that he would not have admitted that a woman could draw so well," I read the way which we started.

My friend looks at me. I shake my head. We sigh.

The morning meal

(Thomas at the Sea of Tiberias)

Yes, it was here; we pulled the boat up there. And here he had made the fire, — just such a morn As this. I remember his hands moving To and fro, giving us the bread and the fish; And the water lapping. It was as clear as now; It lapped against the boat, half in, half out Of the water, just as you hear it lap, lap, lap. We were tired after the night. I lay on the grass And ate and watched those hands. He was talking then; It might have been the same as before but it wasn't. I tried to think it was, that it had never been — That dreadful night, those days when all seemed lost, And then his coming again — it was all a dream — But I knew it wasn't, that he wouldn't stay, he'd go. That, when the light got stronger, he would go.

Yes, I hear what he said. I wasn't drowsy. I was awake, — only it was so peaceful there — Heaven come down to earth? Yes, that was it. I heard him and I seemed to hear everything else. As if my thought touched his in some clear radiance. Do you understand? As if it was all new, That I'd never heard it before. A bird sang and I saw A caterpillar crawl across the grass and it was new And lovely; and still his voice went on. I sat up then, I think; he was talking to Peter, talking of love, And I saw love. I saw what he meant. I saw That we were to be shepherds and fishers, too.

I looked at him again, straight up this time And saw once more those well-remembered eyes; It was like sinking in a well of love. And yet it seemed as if they pierced me through. And I thought: "Yes, I can love. I can do What he wants me to: I won't fail." And all the hate And spite and weariness and bitter sense of failure went. I didn't hate anyone, — not the priests, not Herod, no, not even Judas. I knew the Christ was greater than them all. I felt whatever happened I'd not fear. Not in the same way, ever again. I'd heal And guide and save, — that's what he meant; That's what he wanted all of us to do. I saw it — it was like a light from heaven, — So clear, so bright, I had to close my eyes. And when I'd opened them again he'd gone.

Peter and John were standing by the fire. It was asked now, the fish and bread were done. Peter was gazing out across the lake. John's head upon his shoulder; the sun's rays Fell softly on his face. I never saw So sad a look before, but underneath It seemed as if there was a mighty calm. John raised his head and spoke, and Peter smiled As if a blessing broke upon them both. A still clear light was glowing in John's eyes. I thought: "How like the Master he has grown." Then Peter said: "Come, gather up the catch. We must be going. We have work to do. Jerusalem awaits us, — and the world."

A. Jacqueline Shaw

This poem appeared originally on The Home Forum page April 20, 1935.

Much is changing

But now that so much is changing, is it not up to us to change ourselves? Could we not try to develop ourselves a little, and slowly take upon ourselves our share of work in love, little by little. We have been spared all its toll, and so for us it has slipped in among the diversions, the way sometimes a piece of real lace will fall into a child's drawer and please and no longer please and finally lie there among torn and dismembered things, worse than any of them. We have been spoiled by easy enjoyment like all dilettanti and stand in the odor of mastery. But what if we were to despise our successes, what if we were to start from the very outset to learn the work of love, which has always been done for us? What if we were to go ahead and become beginners, now that much is changing?

Rainer Maria Rilke

"The Notebooks of Malte Laurids Brigg" by Rainer Maria Rilke translated by M. D. Herter. W. W. Norton Co., © 1949.

The Monitor's religious article

Pull out the beam!

The Bible warns us against rashly judging or condemning others. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," said Christ Jesus. And he said, "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

When we scorn others, we rob ourselves of the joy and the spiritual pleasure that accompany an appreciation of each individual's native worth and possibilities. We must value the good, the spiritual perfection, of our true being and the true being of others.

When we understand this point, our love naturally and without effort extends to all. And this love, the reflection of divine Love, will go out to all, regardless of national, racial, religious, or cultural differences. Man, in his true, spiritual identity, is the child of God, loved of the Father and by nature lovable in the eyes of all who know him rightly! If we look with any measure of distaste upon others, it indicates only our ignorance of the truth of being.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "To love, and to be loved, one must do good to others. The inevitable condition whereby to become blessed, is to bless others: but here, you must so know yourself, under God's direction, that you will do His will even though your pearls be downtrodden."

We cannot, and we have no need to, remake the man of God's creating, the lovable and loved perfect son of the Father. If that man, the spiritual reality of individual being, does not appear humanly in our experience, it can be our pleasure and joy to do what we can to help make it appear. What is needed is a change, not in somebody else, but in our own thought and attitudes. We need a more spiritual view of things. Doing good to others must in the highest sense mean seeing and bringing out the good that is native to their being. It must mean loving what to our more spiritual vision is already lovable — in spite of any human arguments to the contrary.

Sometimes we confuse difference with better or worse. Several years ago I spent some time on the farm of a peasant family in an underdeveloped country. Unfortunately I was among those who say, in effect, "Yes, I appreciate these people, but . . ." The "but" allowed me all the common prejudices: the belief that my way of life was better than theirs, that I had advantages they could never have, that they were ignorant while I was more aware of what makes life worthwhile, and so on.

I did not have a good time, and I was glad when the time came that I could leave the primitive conditions of the farm and return to what I believed to be a better way of life.

Then I began to rethink my attitude, and I found it less than commendable. It was not so much that I tried harder to see the good in these people as it was that through my further study of Christian Science I understood better what man is. I learned not to ask of outward circumstances the state or the value of individuals. Scorn for that way of life left me, and I looked forward to another visit.

When I did finally return, I spent much

more time on the farm, and I loved every minute of it. I saw differences, but the differences no longer meant better or worse to me. I found some grand and noble characters among the members of the farm's extensive family; I could wholeheartedly and honestly tell some teen-agers who were restless and eager to leave their situation for the reputed glamour of more developed regions that, in effect, they had as much opportunity to be the children of God where they were as they could have anywhere.

When I left it was with regret. I had been immensely blessed by pulling the beam from my own eye and getting a better view of the world.

*Matthew 7:1, 3; **Miscellaneous Writings, p. 127.

A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

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BIBLE VERSE

He hath made his wonderful works to be remembered: the Lord is gracious and full of compassion.

Psalms 111:4

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

The inclination of the superpowers

Once a year the International Institute of Strategic Studies puts out a pamphlet entitled Strategic Survey. I await its arrival with eagerness because it is probably the most balanced and objective appreciation available of the way the affairs of the nations have been evolving over the previous year.

It is written by experts drawn from the entire NATO community who are in constant association with the top military and diplomatic officials and experts of those countries. Hence it is free from any one national bias. And since those who do the writing are at least for the moment out of official positions, yet in touch with official thinking, their work is informed but free from the political influences which always bear upon the official.

My copy for the year 1975 has recently arrived. On page one I find the following statement:

"Of the two superpowers, the United States seemed to emerge in a rather better shape from the difficulties of recent years."

For anyone interested in the full reasoning behind this encouraging statement copies may

be had (for \$1.35 or 50p) from the I.I.S.S., 18 Adam St., London, WC2N 6AL. For those with less time at their disposal here are some of the main points on the two sides of the story which lead to the conclusion.

On the American side.

"Few societies would have been capable of surviving the double trauma of Watergate and Vietnam, but the United States did so..."

There was no general turning away from overseas commitments. On the contrary, "they [Watergate and Vietnam] combined to strengthen the United States' security ties with the areas of direct, traditional American interests," i.e., the alliances with Western Europe and Japan.

Outside that area of "direct, traditional American interests" there was of course new restraint. In Washington "the pendulum of power had swung from the extreme of an imperial president to that of an executive Congress." But this should lead to a "more stable balance between the two poles of power" in Washington. And "it was this expectation which helped to maintain in the outside world

an image of American power and commitment despite the continuous spectacle of tension between Congress and the administration."

On the Soviet side.

"In the Middle East, Soviet influence remained low..."

"In East Asia, Japan refused to let Soviet wishes stand in the way of improving her relations with China."

"Soviet influence over Western Europe did not increase."

"The Communist Party in Portugal, after some initial success, found itself pushed to the sidelines..."

Angola was a net plus for Moscow, of course. But the experts who drafted the I.I.S.S. report disagree with the Kissinger-Sonnenfeldt-Washington theory that it manifests "Soviet neo-imperialism." Instead, they think it was a case of opportunism where Moscow saw a chance to score a quick, cheap advantage — and did so.

There are many more points and massive detail. The report does not provide any basis for Western complacency. It makes the inter-

esting point that the Soviet Union is able to produce a comfortable number of weapons, "despite the notorious industrial and agricultural inefficiencies and shortfall of output." It contrasts with the difficulties the Western democracies are having "in maintaining adequate defense effort at rising prices and economic recession."

It is curious that the Soviets who are so efficient and erratic in other branches of production manage so well in weapons production.

Since this report went to press its main theme has been underlined by the unraveling of Western European communist parties at recent East Berlin gathering. Moscow no longer commands the unthinking and loyal loyalty of outside communist parties. By now Moscow could sympathize with other over the decline of their ability, age their respective allies. Both are new problems unknown in the heyday "cold war." But on balance, Moscow seems to do seem greater and less major

COMMENTARY

Why Brezhnev gave in to Europe's Communists

By Eric Bourne

In another phrase likely to become a classic pronouncement, it acknowledged the first responsibility of each party is toward its own country and working class.

Until early June, the Soviets still were trying to secure some write-in into the conference document of their own "internationalist" ideas for a single strategy for all parties and, by implication at least, for some continued leading role for their party.

The breakthrough came when Konstantin Katusev, Moscow's troubleshooter in Inter-party affairs, visited Belgrade. The Yugoslavs made clear before they would attend the conference the Soviets would have to make major shifts of ground. Quite unexpectedly, Mr. Katusev accepted everything.

What then did prompt the Soviets, at the eleventh hour, to swallow all the formulations demanded by the Yugoslavs, the Rumanians, the Italians, the Spanish, and other West Europeans after arguing for a year about the nature of the conference declaration?

The big unanswered question at the close of the European Communist conference in East Berlin was: What finally persuaded the Soviets to accept a declaration on inter-party relations that went considerably further than ending their 50-year control of the international movement?

"No matter how each of us loves the first country of socialism, the Soviet Union," said Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito in rejecting Stalin's charges of heresy and betrayal in 1948, "he should in no case love his own country less; a country that is also building socialism." That was the nub of the argument between Moscow and the "revisionists."

Twenty-eight years later, Moscow at last has conceded the independence and complete sovereignty of all communist parties to decide their own "road to socialism" without interference from other members of the movement, which, to all intents and purposes, means from the Soviet Union.

Top representatives of three of the non-bloc parties and others at the conference indicated likely motivations:

1. Above all (they agreed), Moscow's continued preoccupation and increasing frustration over China, especially in this last conspicuous failure to win all party support for its ideological stand against Peking.

According to these sources, the Soviet Union's anxieties have been heightened by the recent realization that earlier calculations of a change of attitude in Peking and a healing of the breach after Chairman Mao's passing appear entirely out of the question.

2. The overall situation in the international movement, the rapid spread of diversity, and the growing number of parties trying to shrug off the old stereotyped communist image.

The Soviets also have changed (the Yugoslavs say), however willy-nilly and slowly. They know the old monolithic hold on other parties has ended. All this might not be without effect in due course in Eastern Europe, and

the Soviets must watch their step accordingly.

3. Soviet concern to preserve East-West détente — not only because of China, but also because of pressing economic problems — aggravated by the 1975 harvest disaster and the general impact of the world recession.

4. Concern with the "third world," another front in its rivalry with China — hence acceptance of the clause approving nonalignment as a major factor in world politics. This was one of President Tito's terms for going to East Berlin.

5. Finally, conditions within the Soviet Union itself, touching on nationalities as well as on domestic economic shortfalls. "Neither is immediate or explosive," said one delegate, "but there are indications of national feelings as well as consumer dissatisfactions that must be causing some caution and concern."

Mr. Bourne is this newspaper's special correspondent in Eastern Europe.

Are gentlemen obsolete?

Melvin Maddocks

Whatever became (don't laugh) of gentlemen?

To the reader of Future-Shock books, chin pointed relentlessly forward, mouth full of "What's next?", the question lacks — what is the word? — relevance.

But suppose the future is not, as futurologists tend to assume, a blank sheet of blueprint paper. Suppose one of the several formulas that applies is this: The future equals the present minus what gets scrapped of the past.

Then we might do well to turn back from our fast-dating future-think folks and give a deferential, well-remembered moment of attention to Michael Nelson, "born in England of a good family" and blessed by "a gentlemanly upbringing." In "Nobs and Snobs" (London: Croom Helm, New York: Atheneum) Mr. Nelson tells us all we ever wanted to know about the gentleman and were afraid (we certainly were!) to ask. By the time he has finished with his very proper introductions, Mr. Nelson has made the gentleman seem the keystone to the arch of Western civilization, and the Nelson reader will worry about the welfare of nobody and nothing else for at least a month.

Well, two weeks anyway.

First of all, how does a non-gentleman recognize a gentleman? Your basic gentleman is, of course, English, though this fact is of small help even to the English. The Old School Tie and the St. James club used to be guaranteed credentials. But since money got into the hands of the Wrong Sort, the Wrong Sort has insisted on getting into all the Right Places and will admit as much under

severe cross-examination ("I went to Eton, actually").

A gentleman, one is tempted to say, is somebody who can recognize another gentleman. Mr. Nelson is very good about listing some of the signs and countergains.

The gentleman dresses in well-cut but abominably old clothes. He cannot understand why the suits he bought at 21 ever wear out.

The gentleman is casual toward possessions, maintaining studiously neglected households with heavy, misplaced furniture and staircases that give off a profoundly satisfying creak as one ascends past the portraits of ancestors.

The gentleman, as the saying goes, is "branded on the tongue" by a "posh" accent, though what that means only a gentleman can know. One clue: His language has more in common with the lower class than the middle class. Not for him euphemisms like "powder room," instead of "Pardon?" he prefers the more direct "What?"

The gentleman is said to have manners, though here again things get vague. Mr. Nelson quotes one authority as declaring: A gentleman "never spits out anything." More helpful may be the maxim: A gentleman is never rude except intentionally.

Clearly a gentleman is easier to define by what he is

not. There is a firmness, a confidence to the phrase, "You, sir, are no gentleman." Among the most popular negative descriptions of a gentleman:

A gentleman doesn't count his change.

A gentleman doesn't go back on his word.

A gentleman doesn't care what other people think.

A gentleman never uses the word "gentleman."

Above all, a gentleman doesn't "do" anything; a gentleman is. In one of the more delicately phrased definitions cited by Mr. Nelson, the gentleman is required "to be of no occupation."

Some people, including gentlemen, have become fed up with the gentleman, with his unspoken assumptions about something called "character" — all full of vague whiffs of knight-errantry and the playing fields of Eton. Still, there is a generosity to the ideal of gentleman, promising — at least in theory — to civilize mankind.

The gentleman may not even exist, but he hasn't been replaced. Instead of becoming "perfect gentlemen," the young in recent years have been taught to be variously "hip," "cool," "mod," or "macho." But none of these limited and even more nebulous ideals has stuck. Now, mainly under the influence of women, men are talking again of being "gentle" men, as if the '70s invented the concept. The words are not yet hyphenated, but who knows?

Is Carter in tune with public mood?

By Godfrey Sperling, Jr.

Washington

If Jimmy Carter makes it to the presidency, he may find his very broad and very thin support fading away fast if he decides that the people today are wanting a president and Congress that spend their way into the future.

Jimmy Carter, talking to reporters over breakfast here the other day, did not "disavow" a Democratic platform which gives the clear impression that the public under new Democratic leadership is due to get some very costly social welfare legislation. Carter did not "disavow" Wayne Hayes either — but he certainly isn't going to campaign for him. And perhaps — as party chairman Robert Strauss has told this same group — Carter will view the promises in the platform purely as "goals" and, in some instances, long-range goals that will only be pursued if there is money for these expensive projects. But perhaps not. Mr. Carter's acceptance speech in New York indicated that spending days might, indeed, be here again.

A reporter who has been moving around the United States for the past six months — and talking to voters in all of the states with major primary contests — has come back with the vivid impression that the American public is much more interested in an era of clean, rather passive government in Washington than

in having an activist president who comes in swinging like an FDR.

Oddly enough, the Ford administration, certainly quite nonassertive in providing new initiatives and also quite aboveboard in its dealings with the public, seems well calculated to suit the mood of the American people today. And it is conceivable that before this race is all over, Mr. Ford (if he gets the nomination) may be able to prove that he has this kind of support.

But the President — at least at this time — is laden down by deep problems that Carter does not have.

He carries the burden of the Watergate scandal and the tendency of voters to punish the party involved in such a scandal in the next election affecting the office involved.

Quite specifically, the President still carries the burden of having pardoned Richard Nixon — an unpopular move with the majority of Americans.

And he has been badly damaged now by a primary battle which has shown him to be less than popular within his own party.

Above all, Ford is a part of Washington. And the mood today, as many have noted, is, indeed, anti-Washington. This is the public attitude that has carried Carter to the nomination and perhaps to the presidency.

The British historian, Denis Brogan, has, in his own way, explained the advent of a Jimmy Carter on the presidential scene when he wrote that the United States is a highly divergent society, containing many and deep emotional differences — geographically, ethnically, religiously, and in many other ways. He says that the United States has a deep emotional need for a president who can bring these differences together and give them a sense of direction. He sees the presidential election process as the means by which the voters get their anger and frustrations out of their system. By election time, he says, the people in this highly heterogeneous society — now cooled down — tend to come together behind the president they elect.

Brogan is right, of course. And particularly so in Carter's case since if he is elected it will come only because a highly divisive and emotional gap has been spanned. For the first time since the Civil War a Southerner will have been elected president.

And Carter would be winning, in great part, because Northerners would feel they would be able to trust this Southerner to be not a regional spokesman but a president of all the people, North and South.

But the special attraction Carter has had all around these United States is the fact that voters had to discover this rather obscure polit-

ical figure from Georgia. People who are not with those political leaders they have known in the past are particularly with the Carter campaign. And the soft-spoken peanut farmer has won the Democrats' hearts: the quiet, unostentatious, yet confident man.

However, once in Washington Carter will find it quite difficult, and perhaps impossible, to hold this support. Voters would realize that Carter has suddenly become a part of the establishment, a part of the Washington government they so deeply mistrust.

Now if Carter would think he could hold support by coming up with imaginative social welfare programs, he soon would find that he has misread the mood of the American people. Such programs are bound to cost a lot of money. And that's precisely what so many people say they are fed up with today.

So if Carter — if he becomes president — spends a lot and becomes in the eyes of the public "one of those big spenders," he will find that the anti-Washington feeling in the country will not be behind him but strongly against him.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

Joseph C. Harsch

The campaign ahead in U.S.A.

Adlai Stevenson's dream, an American presidential election campaign in which the candidates discuss the real issues in calm, impersonal objectivity, is not likely to be realized in the campaign lying just ahead of the American citizenry.

The familiar words liberal and conservative are already being bandied about among the speakers on opposite sides of the American political divide. Ronald Reagan has predicted "the same old ideological battle." Both his followers and the team working for President Ford are gearing up to build their appeals to voters on the charge that the Democrats under Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale will be just as inclined as they ever were under Hubert Humphrey or Lyndon Johnson to spend other people's money foolishly, lavishly, and uselessly.

The Carter-Mondale team would also seem to be getting ready to paint the Republicans as heartless purveyors of welfare for the rich and not a penny for the widows and orphans, not a thought for the sick and the poor, no care for the workingman in his honest blue collar or black youth striving against almost hopeless odds to break out of the ghetto.

Is this the real issue? Would Republicans in office under a Ford or a Reagan really turn a cold shoulder to all but the wealthy? Would a Carter-Mondale team in charge in Washington actually repeat the experiments of the Kennedy-Johnson years?

The answer, obviously, is no. Ronald Reagan as Governor of California did not wreck the school system or end welfare. Gerald Ford as President has been about as effective in provisions for the less fortunate in American society as have any of his recent predecessors. Carter and Mondale are not spendthrifts or revolutionaries. The prospective difference between Republicans and Democrats in office is probably very narrow indeed. But the rhetorical difference in the campaign will be immense.

That rhetorical difference will be expressed in terms of liberal vs. conservative, but what is meant by these two words?

An old and respected friend of mine thinks he knows the difference. He calls himself a conservative. He goes while in the face and splutters when he has to use the hated word "liberal." His intensity is such that you would almost think he was a Roman Catholic speaking of Protestants, or vice versa, back in the days of the religious wars when they joyfully burned each other at the stake, singing hymns to the while. But when asked to identify what he means by "liberal," he only says, "someone who enjoys spending other people's money."

What do people who think of themselves as "liberals" mean when they spit out the word "conservative" with equal intensity? They mean someone totally selfish who cares not

ing for the community as a whole, but solely about what he can take from the system.

What a pity that two fine words, liberal and conservative, have been so debased and distorted in American political usage. Conservative once meant a person concerned about preserving the best in the social and political heritage. It did not mean and certainly should not mean a layer of rich and powerful who use public office largely for their own selfish, personal or class profit. Edmund Burke thought he was being conservative when he spoke out in Parliament against measures intended to coerce the fractious American colonists. Benjamin Disraeli thought he was being conservative when he introduced legislation to reduce and eventually prohibit such monstrous things as children being used to pull carts in coal mines.

Liberal once meant to favor a free, marketplace economy. It meant freedom from government intrusion into and management of the marketplace. It meant the right of the industrious merchant or manufacturer to invest his money as he chose. It meant the opposite of everything that happens in either a fascist or a communist society.

Many Americans who now call themselves conservatives would be liberals under the older meaning of the word. Most American liberals are conservative in the sense that they care about the welfare and the happiness of the

American people, who are, after all, the country's most valuable asset. To try to conserve their health and increase their productivity is, properly speaking, a conservative thing to do.

The meaning of these words has changed radically in very recent times. For example, in current American usage conservative tends to mean someone who would double American military spending and avoid any accommodation with the Soviet Union. Yet only some 25 years ago conservatives opposed high military spending and American intervention against communist regimes overseas.

Pre-World War II American conservatives were isolationists.

And, oddly enough as it seems now, early New Deal "liberals" preached "America first" in the sense of economic isolationism, and regarded Herbert Hoover as a dangerous "internationalist."

The voters of 1976 would be better able to understand the difference between Republicans and Democrats if the words liberal and conservative were laid aside. Sadly, they won't. Both words will be used as political weapons. Jimmy Carter will be attacked as a "secret liberal." Ronald Reagan has already been branded as a "radical conservative." The real issues will be judged, or ignored. Emotions and prejudices will be aroused and invoked. But at least it probably will be a less distorted campaign than most in past history.